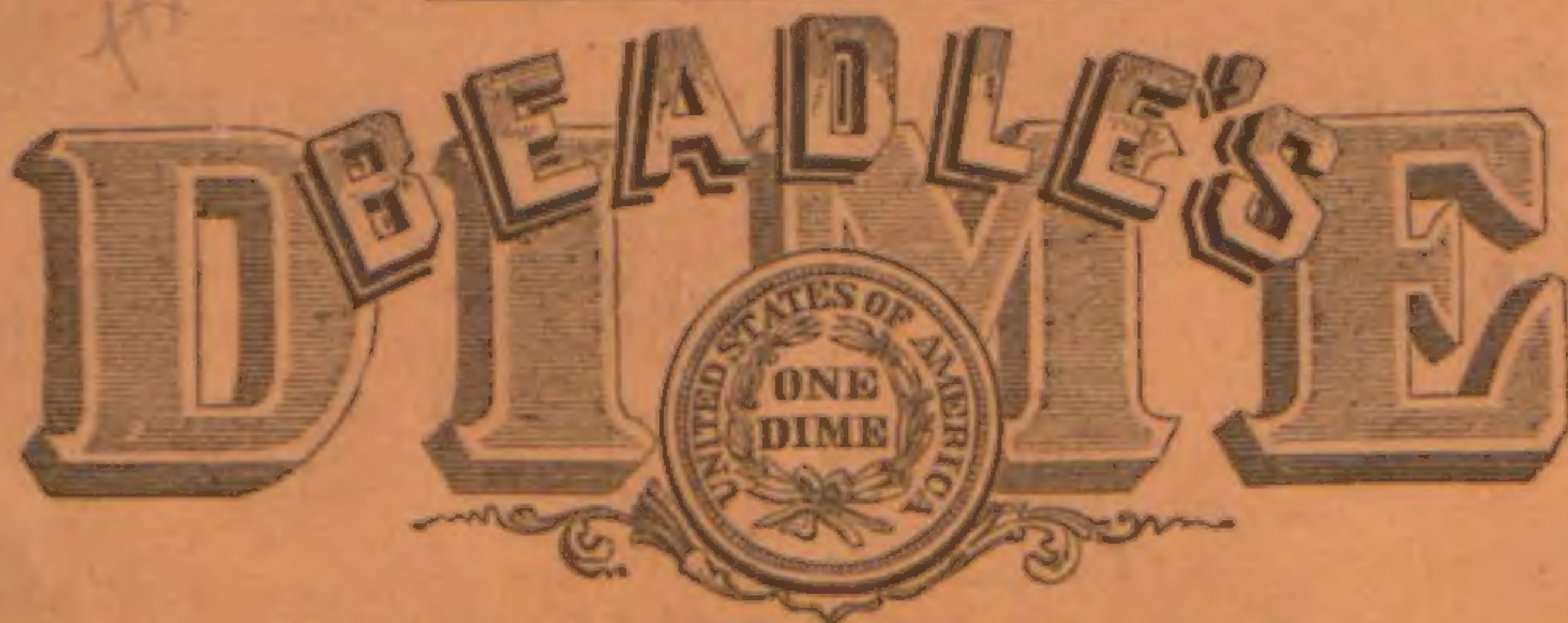


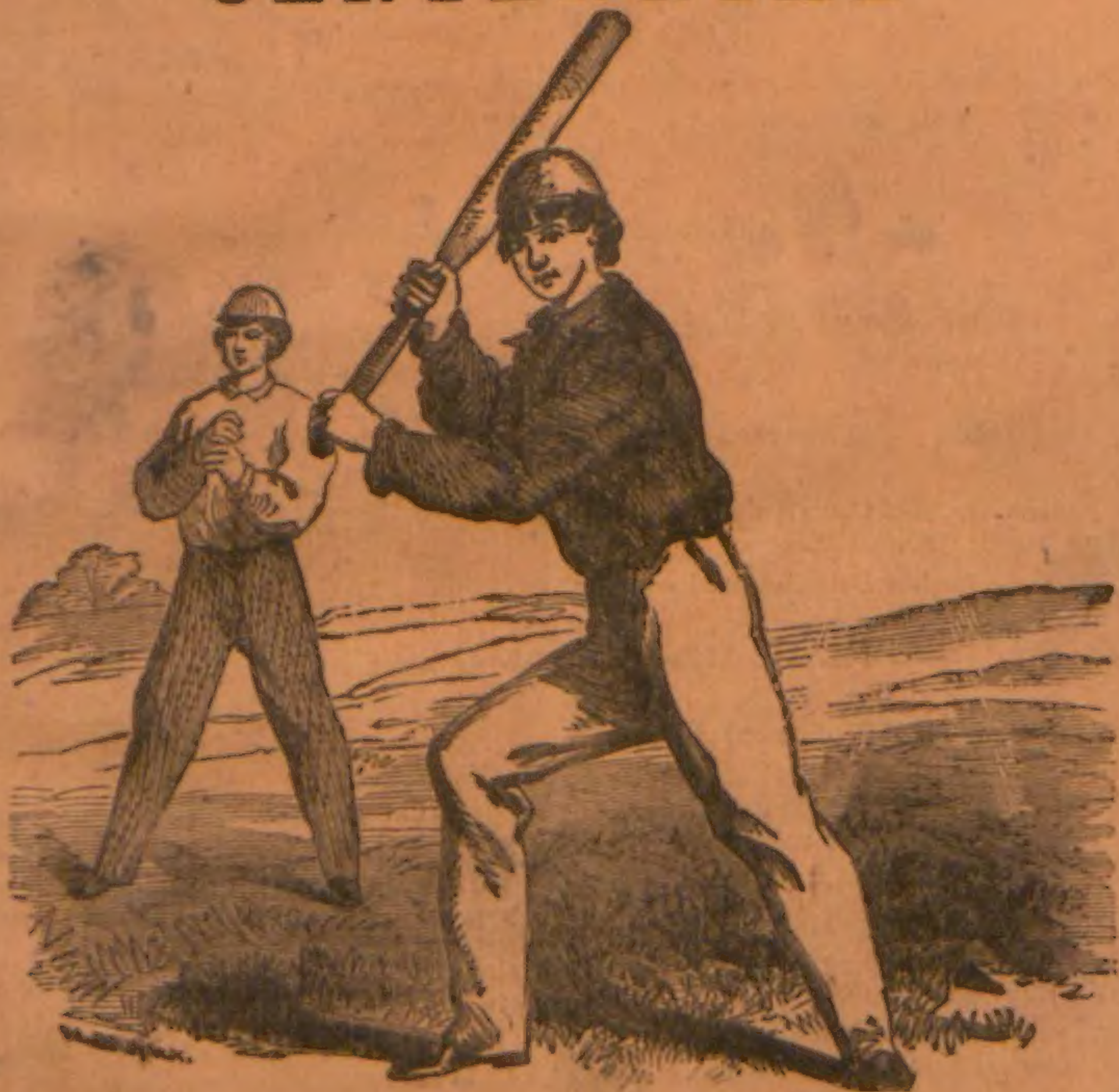
1876.

Fifteenth Annual Edition.

1876.



CENTENNIAL



BASE-BALL PLAYER.

BEADLE AND ADAMS, 98 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

A. Gutter. Louisville, K-

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PECK & SNYDER, Manufacturers,

126 Nassau Street, New York.

CENTENNIAL EDITION.

THE DIME

BASE BALL PLAYER,
FOR 1876,

CONTAINING

THE PROFESSIONAL CLUB RECORDS FOR 1875, OF EACH INDIVIDUAL CLUB; ALSO, THE RECORDS OF

THE BEST GAMES

PLAYED BY EACH OF THE PROMINENT AMATEUR CLUBS OF THE COUNTRY; TOGETHER WITH THE SCORES OF

THE MODEL GAMES

PLAYED BY EACH CLASS OF THE FRATERNITY DURING 1875. ALSO, FULL INSTRUCTIONS IN THE NEW POINTS OF PLAY, AND THE NEW CODES OF

PLAYING RULES

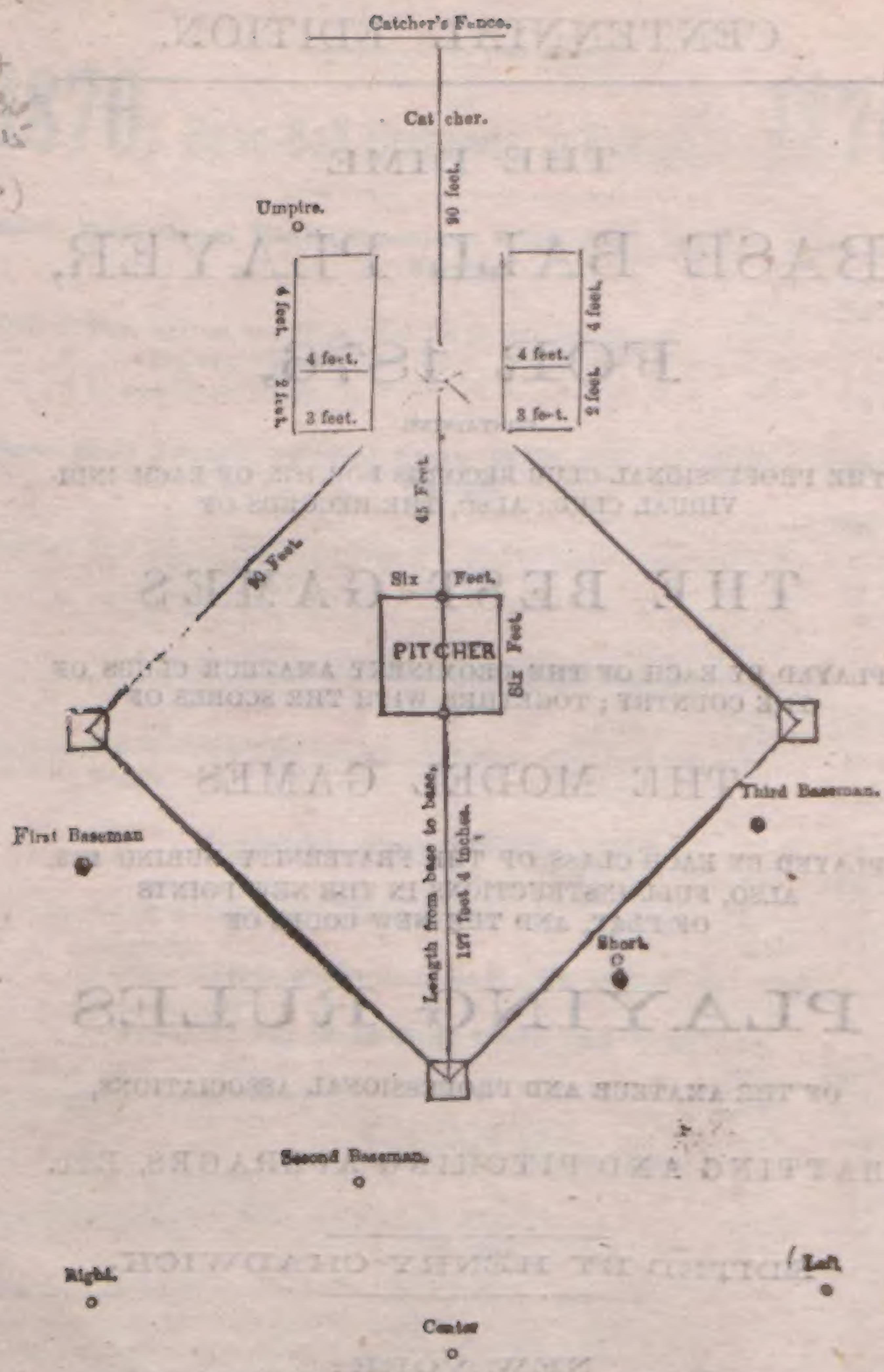
OF THE AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS,
BATTING AND PITCHING AVERAGES, ETC.

EDITED BY HENRY CHADWICK.

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THE DIME BASE-BALL PLAYER.

INTRODUCTION.

THE National Game of Base-Ball is now undoubtedly the most popular summer pastime in America. In every way it is suited to the American character. It is full of excitement, quickly played, and it not only requires vigor of constitution, manly courage, and pluck, but also considerable power of judgment to excel in it. Moreover, Base-Ball, when played in its integrity, is entirely free from the objectionable features which too frequently characterize other prominent sports of the country.

What Cricket is to an Englishman, Base-Ball has become to an American. In England, Cricket has more devoted admirers and more ardent followers than any recreation known to the English people. On the Cricket-field—and there only—the Peer and the Peasant meet on equal terms; the possession of courage, nerve, judgment, skill, endurance and activity alone giving the palm of superiority. In fact, a more democratic institution does not exist in Europe than this self-same Cricket; and as regards its popularity, the records of the thousands of games played each year, which include the names of Lords and Commoners, Divines and Lawyers, Legislators and Artisans, and Literateurs as well as Mechanics and Laborers, show how great a hold it has on the people. If this is the characteristic of Cricket in aristocratic and monarchical England, how much more will the same characteristics mark Base-Ball in democratic and republican America.

Those who remember the leading Base-Ball contests of 1857, at Hoboken, then the head-quarters of the fraternity, and the scene of the principal matches, can not but be impressed with the contrast between the style of play then in vogue, and that which prevails now. The change for the better is nearly on a par with the vast increase in popularity Base-Ball has attained within the past ten years; and ere a few more seasons have come and vanished, we trust to see the game so improved as to render further changes in its rules unnecessary.

The improvements which have been introduced year after year, have been the result of each season's practical experience, and not of any special theory in connection with the game. In 1857 the boyish rule of the bound catch was in vogue, and at that time the National Association included about twenty clubs, located within a radius of less than twenty miles of New York. At this period, too, it was little more than a game calculated for exercise during the leisure hours of a summer afternoon, possessing comparatively few attractions as affording means for an exciting contest for the palm of superiority in athletic skill. Men of forty years of age and upward could excel in it, and but a few weeks' practice at the game was necessary to enable a man to take a creditable position as a player. How different is its position now! What a change has taken place in ten short years! Now Base-Ball is the equal of Cricket as a scientific game—that is, as a game requiring the mental powers of judgment, calculation and quick perception to excel in it—while in its demands upon the vigor, endurance and courage of manhood, its requirements excel those requisite to become equally expert as a cricketer. In regard to its growth of popularity, the ocean boundaries of the United States are not sufficient to limit its extent; for, like Cricket among Englishmen, Base-Ball has been played by Americans in distant parts of the world, while at home it has been permanently established as the National pastime of the American people.

The Game of Base-Ball.

Base-Ball is played by nine players on a side, one side taking the bat, and the other the field. The latter occupy the following positions in the field: Catcher, Pitcher, First, Second and Third Basemen, Short Stop, and Right, Left and Center Fieldsmen. The side that wins the toss, have the choice of taking the bat or the field at their option. The batsman stands at the home base, on a line drawn through its center—parallel to one extending from first to third base—and extending three feet on each side of it. When he hits the ball, he starts for the first base, and is succeeded by player after player until three are put out, at which time the side occupying the field take their places at the bat, and, in like manner, play their innings.

When the batsman succeeds in reaching the home base, untouched by the ball in the hands of an adversary, and after successively touching the first, second and third bases, he is entitled to score one run; and when he hits the ball far enough to admit of his making the four bases before it is returned, he makes what is termed a home run. Nine innings are played on each side, and the party making the greatest number of runs wins the match. In case of a tie, at the close of the ninth in-

nings, the game must be continued, innings after innings, until one or other of the contesting sides obtains the most runs. And if any thing occur to interrupt or put a stop to the game before five innings on each side have been played, the game must be drawn. The rules and regulations of the game define all further particulars in reference to it.

Measuring the Ground.

There are several methods by which the ground may be correctly measured; the following is as simple as any: Having determined on the point of the home base, measure from that point, down the field *one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches*, and the end will indicate the position of the second base; then take a cord *one hundred and eighty feet long*, fasten one end at the home base, and the other at the second, and then grasp it in the center and extend it first to the right side, which will give the point of the first base, and then to the left, which will indicate the position of the third; this will give the exact measurement, as the string will thus form the sides of a square whose side is ninety feet. On a line from the home to the second base, and distant from the former *forty-five feet*, is the pitcher's first point, the second point being six feet further, on the same line. The foul-ball posts are placed on a line with home and first base, and home and third, and should be at least one hundred feet from the bases. As these points are intended solely to assist the umpire in his decisions in reference to foul balls, they should be high enough from the ground, and painted, so as to be distinctly seen from the umpire's position. Flags are the best for the purpose.

How to Manage a Field.

One of the old customs in the management of a nine—one now properly obsolete—was that of changing the positions of the players in the field nearly every inning. As a general thing, this is the merest child's play. In the early part of the season, when engaged in an unimportant match with a weaker nine, a change or two may be allowable, by way of experiment; but under no circumstances, except those of illness or injury, should a position in a nine—except that of pitcher—be changed during the playing of a match, or, in fact, during the entire season, unless you can substitute a palpably superior player; or in case experience proves the inability of any one man to properly play his position in a nine. The folly of taking a base player off his base because he fails to hold a ball or two, badly thrown or swiftly batted to him; or of putting a base player in the field because the fielder happens to drop a difficult ball to hold, or even to miss an easy catch, is so apparent to any ordinary observer, that we are surprised to see it adopted by any but captains of weak judgment. What reason have you to suppose that the player committing

an error in one position, and that, too, in one he is familiar with, is going to do better in one he is not at home in, and if he does not, whence the advantage of the change? for, as the game is now played, every position in the field requires to be equally well played to insure success in a match. There is one chance, however, that is legitimate and frequently advantageous, namely:

A Change of Pitchers.

In the management of your nine, nothing shows your possession of good judgment more than your tactics in regard to the pitching department. In the first place, a first-class team always has two pitchers in it, and also two catchers, each familiar with one man's pitching, and it is in your management of these batteries that much of your success will lie. Put your swift pitcher to work first, and keep him in at least three innings, even if he be hit away at the start; for it will require that time to allow your opponents to become accustomed to the range of the balls, and therefore they will be more likely to strike too quick for a slower delivery when a change is made. In reference to a change of pitching we pre-suppose a proper support of the pitching in the field; should the pitcher not be supported well, however, no change is likely to be of benefit, especially one of from swift to slow pitching, the effectiveness of slow pitching depending greatly upon the skill displayed by the field in making catches. Supposing, however, that with good support in the field the swift pitching is being easily punished, and runs are being made too fast, if your pitcher is one who can not drop his pace well without giving more chances at the bat, you should at once bring in your slow or medium-paced pitcher, and at the same time prepare your field for catches by placing your basemen out further, letting the short-stop nearly cover second base, and the second baseman play at right short well out, and extending your out-fielders about ten yards or so. Your slow pitcher should be an active fielder, as he will have to cover the in-field well, for the baseman will have to lay out well for high balls between the in-field and the out-field. If your change pitcher can now and then send in a hot one without any apparent change of delivery, his pitching will be all the more effective; when he does so, however, he should draw in his basemen closer by a private signal. The pitcher should always have an understanding with your two sets of fielders in regard to private signals, so as to be able to call them in closer, or place them out further, or nearer the foul ball-lines, as occasion may require, without giving notice to your adversaries. Warn your out-fielders also; to watch well the batsman, so as to be ready to move in the direction he faces for batting. Thus, if the left fielder is in his regular position, and he sees

the batsman facing for a hit close to the first base, let him go nearer to the center field, and the center field nearer to right, and the latter fielder close to if not beyond the foul-ball line.

When you find that your adversaries have in their nine two or three men fond of making showy hits, or of hitting at the first ball that comes close to them as hard as they can, lay your out-fielder in readiness for long fly-balls, extend your basemen for high balls short of the out-field, and then tell your pitcher to send him in a nice one where he wants it, and in nine cases out of ten, if your men are well trained, the "splendidly hit ball" will be held as nicely as you want it. Be careful, however, that you are not tempted to draw in your men too much for low hits; you should consult with your pitcher every inning so as to have the nine work according to his pitching. In fact, the pitcher should be allowed to place his men if he have any special object in view, or desires to play any particular points. It is in paying particular attentions to the strategical points of a game that victories are achieved, and not in depending solely on the strength of your nine either at the bat or in the field.

On Captaining a Nine.

The success of a nine—especially a professional team—depends largely upon the ability of the player who has been placed in command of the nine, for the season. The Captain of a nine must not depend entirely upon his playing skill or his ability as a tactician for his success in ruling his men, the one great essential being to command the respect and obedience of his nine. If he does not possess these essentials, he is not fit to occupy the position. The ability to command this respect necessitates the possession of integrity of character, urbanity of temper, and a proper consideration for the feelings of the players under his control; with these qualities a moderate degree of the other essentials will suffice to make a man a good Captain. Without them, the most expert player in the country would fail.

Never take into your nine a member expelled from another club, unless his expulsion can be shown to have been a merely revengeful act, and an unjust punishment.

Make it a regular rule for a nine to practice in their positions at least twice a week, in match or practice-games. In practicing a nine, let every man retain his regular position, and do not let out-fielders play on the bases, or the basemen in the out-field.

In order to excite emulation in the nine, have special rewards of prizes for the best score of times the first base is made by clean hits. No prizes should be given for runs made, as, in the effort to excel in this respect, players will

frequently run each other out. Neither should prizes be given for home runs, for the reason that the class of batsmen who strive to excel in scoring home runs generally have the poorest average of bases on hits, they scoring about one home run to six or seven outs.

In your treatment of professionals, let them be made to feel that they are members of the club, and not merely hired men. Some Captains are in the habit of speaking to their professionals as if they were so many slaves. This is poor policy in every respect, and the imperious way in which some men use their brief authority, shows their own smallness of mind and low character more than any thing else. A really manly Captain never abuses his authority in this way.

In training up a new nine, never judge of a man's skill by his playing one or two games only. It takes a series of contests either to show a player's ability, or to develop his weak points. It is merely folly to estimate a player's skill by either his fine play in one game, or his poor display in another. Then, again, due allowance should be made for lack of practice. Remember, too, that your steady, earnest workers, who play with a will in every game, are worth two of your dashy, brilliant players, who shine one day, and play listlessly the next. Above all, avoid quick-tempered men, as they lose more games than they help to win.

The Positions in the Field.

The players of a nine in Base-Ball may be divided into two classes, in-fielders and out-fielders, and these are subdivided into five other classes, viz.: catchers, pitchers, base-players, short-stops, and out-fielders, each class requiring different degrees of skill in their positions, though each must necessarily possess certain attributes alike. The class we shall first comment upon will be the base-players; and in referring to these important members of a nine, we propose giving a few hints on the base-play of professional players. Each base requires its occupant to be well drilled in the peculiarities of the position, for it is now well known that each base presents different opportunities for players to exhibit their skill. For instance, the first-baseman must be a sure catch and a man fearless in facing the swiftest thrown balls; but special activity in fielding is less requisite at this position than at the other bases. At the second base, however, activity is the first requisite, while at the third base the most judgment in catching high foul-balls and the swiftest and longest throwing done in the infield are the leading features of the play in that position. Another difference, too, is, that while at the first base the primary object of the player is to hold the ball while on the base, at the second and third bases activity in touching players is the feature.

In appealing for judgment, base-players frequently make important errors. For instance, they should never make two movements to put a player out by touching him when off a base, unless they failed in the first movement; as, should they have put him out by the first movement, and palpably have failed to do so in their second attempt, the umpire will naturally conclude that their second movement was made in consequence of the failure of the first attempt, and decree the player not out when he really was. Appealing for judgment, too, when base-players know that they have not put the player out, is poor policy, and for this reason, that when umpires know that a player is up to this tricky, unfair dodge, they are very apt to doubt the fairness of all appeals made by such players, unless it is plainly apparent that the man was put out. All base-players require their wits about them, and their eyes open all the time, so as to be ready for points of play, for it is in this that much of the success of a nine depends. Strategy will frequently offset the result of good batting.

The position of short-stop is the most important of any in the in-field; and it is one requiring an exceedingly active player to discharge its duties properly, as it is especially incumbent on this fielder to back up all the positions in the field.

The out-fielders, one and all, require to be pretty good judges of high balls, sure catchers, and long throwers. There is no difference in the ability each position requires, except in instances where the ground is less favorable for fielding in one of the out-field positions than it is in another, in which case the most active man is required in the poorest part of the field. In locating themselves in the out-field, these players should rather stand out too far than too close in, for they can better run in to catch a short high ball, than to back out for a long high one overhead. The out-fielders should always have an understanding with the pitcher or catcher, so as to be able to move to any particular position by private signal.

The base-ball field, as at present placed, is what sailors would call "skewed;" the position of "short-stop" giving one man more to the left side of the field than the right side has. Originally the short stop was introduced more as an assistant to the pitcher than any thing else, but the position has grown to be one of the most important of the in-field. In the early years of the game, before any thing like scientific batting came into vogue, the hitting was more to the left field than the right, but since skill and judgment have been brought to bear on the batting, those watching the ball skillfully have not been slow in capitalizing the opening between first and second bases, and there has been a decided increase in the average of hits to the right field, until now the hitting in that direction in first class averages is equal to that to the left.

To guard this weak point of late seasons it has been custo-

mary for Captains of nines to place their infield in such position as to cover "right short" more than was previously done; but in doing this the Captains have had to withdraw their men more from the left than is safe, and the result has been an increase in chances for fair hits to the left, and especially over second base, so that what has been gained at right short has been lost by the openings necessarily given in other portions of the in-field.

The new style of scientific batting known as "fair foul" hitting, has developed an open space for safe hits even more important to guard against, in order to save runs, than the opening at right short.

It is in regard to this very point that the new rule of ten men comes into play with excellent effect, for with a "right short" added to the infield, the second baseman is not only enabled to cover his own position and part of short stop's, but the latter can play up nearer to third, and thereby allow the third baseman to cover the very space which is now open to fair foul hitting. The ten men rule is, therefore, the only one which affords the field an opportunity to cover this new feature of batting.

There is, however, a new point which the ten men rule affords an opportunity of developing, and that is, that when occasion requires, the tenth man can be brought round to support the catcher, as a sort of long stop, whereby long foul balls on the fly or bound can be attended to, as well as passed balls, while the catcher proper is employed in looking out for sharp tips and throws to the bases. The fact is, the improvement is one which in every way commends itself for adoption, while there is not a reasonable objection that can be brought against it.

In regard to ten innings, there is but little doubt of the fact that the introduction of ten men will so lessen the time occupied in play, that ten innings will actually be played in a shorter time than nine now are.

It may be said that runs will be so hard to get, that much of the interest in getting them will be lost. The very reverse, however, will be the actual result, for so much interest will be developed by the very difficulty in obtaining runs, that the excitement incident to a first-class contest will be doubled, and instead of having such deeply interesting contests as the Athletic and Philadelphia fourteen inning game occurring but once in a season, we shall be likely to see them occurring the contests in the professional arena every week. The past season's experience has shown without doubt, that to the patrons of professional contests the most closely contested games, and those marked by the smallest scores, have been the most attractive and exciting, and any rule which will lead to

increase the number of such games, must greatly advance the pecuniary interests of the professional fraternity.

The Rule of Pitching.

The now established rules governing the delivery of the ball to the bat allows the pitcher either to *throw* the ball to the bat, to *pitch* it, to send it in with a sharp *jerk*, or give it an additional impetus in speed by the peculiar action of the wrist or elbow, known as an underhand throw. In doing this his arm must *swing* nearly perpendicularly at the side of the body, for, if he extends it from his side, so that the hand holding the ball is raised above the hip, it becomes "a round arm" delivery, and that is prohibited.

In a match game between the Mutuals and Cleveland nines, some years ago, James White was sent in to pitch in place of Pratt; but, although his style of delivery did not in reality differ from that of either of the regular swift pitchers of the clubs of the season, his speed was so great that the umpire decided his delivery to be that of an underhand throw. This fact made it evident that, with the rule worded as it was, a power for partial decisions was given to the umpire which would act greatly to the detriment of the game. Besides which, knowing that wrist and elbow throwing by an underhand delivery had been practically in vogue since Creighton's days, we thought it time to rid the code of this dead-letter law. Hence the amendment introduced and adopted in 1872. Umpires must, therefore, remember that they can not now rule out any style of delivery save that of an overhand throw—made with the arm passing above the hip or on a level with it.

There is one important fact which the fraternity must not lose sight of in considering the question of how the ball shall be delivered to the bat, and that is that the degree of speed with which it is sent in *must always be limited by the ability of the player who occupies the position of catcher to catch and stop the ball*. This is a fixed rule in base-ball, and it can not be varied without weakening the plan of operations of the attacking party, or fielding side, in a match game.

Another rule equally as invariable, is that which makes it imperative for the style of delivery to be marked by *accuracy of aim* and a *thorough command* of the ball. It follows, therefore, that no matter what style of delivery the rules admit of, these two laws must, in reality, govern the delivery of the ball. Without going further back than the seasons of 1870 and '71, we can find in the experience of that time ample evidence of the fact that the acme of speed has been reached already, and that even if the swiftest style of delivery were allowed, viz.: that of overhand throwing, whatever advantages might accrue from it in enabling batsmen to "strike" or to "tip" out, they would be more than nullified by the inability of the catcher to

hold the swiftly thrown ball, to say nothing of the impossibility of his holding it so as to throw to bases in time, or even to catch the ball. In working the sections of the rule governing the pitching, therefore, the point aimed at was to make it as clear as possible what constituted a legitimate delivery, and what style it was that was not allowable. The rule in vogue in 1871 was as follows:

"All balls thrown or jerked to the bat, or which are not delivered with a straight arm, swinging perpendicularly at the side of the pitcher's body, shall be regarded as foully delivered balls, and all such balls shall be called and bases shall be taken on them, as in the case of unfair balls, and in the event of their delivery. If the pitcher persists in delivering such balls, the umpire, after warning him of the penalty, shall declare the game forfeited by a score of 9 to 0."

This strictly prohibited every species of throwing, and admitted only of the ball being "pitched"—or tossed in swiftly—to the bat.

Since the days of Creighton, however, swift pitchers, (so called) have sent the ball in by a *twist* and *other* *unfair* *throws*, it being simply impossible to give the ball the great speed imputed to it by the style of delivery hitherto in vogue, except through the medium of that quick, jerking and whip-like movement of the lower arm, which constitutes an *under-land* throw. This being the fact, the question in amending was simply one involving the introduction of just such a rule as would not be regarded as a dead-letter law, as has been the case in regard to the rules hitherto governing the delivery of the ball to the bat; hence the prohibition only of actual *overhand* throwing, and that style of delivery known in cricket as "**round-arm bowling.**"

In regard to a clause prohibiting a "jerk," it was regarded as simply unnecessary, as it can be easily shown that no man can obtain the requisite command of the ball by a jerk sufficient to escape the penalty for delivering "unfair balls," viz., those sent in out of the legitimate reach of the bat. Besides which, even supposing that a player might be found who could jerk the ball accurately to the bat, most assuredly such a method of delivery could never exceed in speed the *under-land* throwing style, and therefore there would be no motive to adopt it; and were it allowed, the simple fact that it would never be indulged in except at too heavy a cost of exhausted and pressed balls, to say nothing of the facility of producing such a delivery which the absence of the command of the ball would necessarily lead to, it would contain in itself its own prohibition.

On the Use of Ardent Spirits in Training.

Any man now desirous of using his physical and mental powers to their utmost advantage, must ignore that ill-con-

rance in eating, and second, refuse to allow a drop of alcoholic liquor, whether in the form of spirits, wine or beer, to pass down his throat. We are not preaching "temperance" to the fraternity, but telling them facts, hard, incontrovertible facts, which experience is gradually proving to those who have charge of the training of athletes for feats of physical skill or endurance.

That able American essayist, Mr. James Parton, had an article in the Atlantic Monthly for August, 1868, which is one of the most convincing essays on the evils of liquor drinking we have ever read. In fact, if any man can read it attentively, and not be thoroughly convinced of the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks on the healthy system, he must be either too weak to escape the rule of prejudice, or too much the slave of appetite to allow reason to have sway. Our object, in referring to the article in question, is to call the attention of those who train for athletic feats in general, and of the ball-playing fraternity in particular, to the worse than useless effects of alcoholic drinks—whether in the form of spirits, wine, or beer—in training, or as an incentive of extra exertion in any contest in which physical skill or physical endurance is to be tried. Mr. Parton brings strong testimony to bear upon the point of the alleged invigorating qualities of alcoholic drinks. On this branch of his topic he says: "Every man that ever trained for a supreme exertion of strength knows that Tom Sayers spoke the truth when he said: 'I'm no teetotaler; but when I've any business to do, there's nothing like water and the dumb-bells.' Richard Cobden, whose powers were subjected to a far severer trial than a pugilist ever dreamed of, whose labors by night and day, during the corn law struggle, were excessive and continuous beyond those of any other member of the House of Commons, bears similar testimony: 'The more work I have to do, the more I have resorted to the pump or the teapot.' On this branch of the subject all the testimony is against alcoholic drinks. Whenever the point has been tested—and it has often been tested—the truth has been confirmed, that he who would do his very best and most, whether in rowing, lifting, running, speaking or writing, must not admit into his system a one drop of alcohol. Trainers used to allow their men a pint of beer per day, and severe trainers half a pint; but now the knowing ones have cut off even that moderate allowance, and brought their men down to cold water, and not too much of that, the soundest digesters requiring little liquid of any kind. Mr. Bigelow, by his happy publication lately of the correct version of Franklin's autobiography, has called to mind the famous beer passage in that immortal work: 'I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great gizzlers of beer. On one occasion I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried

but one in both hands.' I have a long list of references on this point; but in these boat-racing, prize-fighting days, the fact has become too familiar to require proof. One morning Horace Greeley, teetotaler, came to his office after an absence of several days, and found letters and arrears of work that would have been appalling to any man but him. He sat himself in at 10 A. M., and wrote steadily, without leaving the room, till 11 P. M.—thirteen hours. When he had finished he had some difficulty in getting down-stairs, owing to the stiffness of his joints, caused by the long inaction; but he was as fresh and smiling the next morning as though he had done nothing extraordinary. Are any of us drinkers of wine and beer capable of such a feat? Then, during the war, when he was writing his history, he performed every day for two years, two days' work—one from nine to four, on his book; the other, from seven to eleven, on the *Tribune*; and, in addition, he did more than would tire an ordinary man in the way of correspondence and public speaking. I may also remind the reader that Mr. Beecher, who, of all others in the United States, expends most vitality, both with tongue and pen, and who does his work with least fatigue and most gayety of heart, is another of Franklin's 'water Americans.'

How many ball-players there are who, at match after match, are deluded into the notion that by drinking whiskey in the midst of their game, they thereby impart new vigor to their bodies, clear their judgment and sight, and impart them to greater endurance, when the undeniable fact is, that the liquor they drink does the very reverse of all those things, as it neither nourishes the system nor clears the sight; on the contrary, inflames the stomach, clouds the brain, and actually weakens the whole man.

ON SCORING IN BASE-BALL.

The system of scoring now in vogue throughout the country was first introduced by the author of this book in 1867, and since then it has been very generally adopted.

The scorer of a base-ball match has either to perform a very simple task, or he has a duty to attend to which requires his close attention to every movement of the players in the field. To record the simple outs and runs of a match requires only the use of the figures 1, 2, and 3 for the purpose of recording the outs made by each player; and only a dot (.) for each run scored; these are added up at the close of the match, and the total of each placed opposite the name of the batsman making them, the score of the runs made each innings being placed at the foot of the column of each inning. This record only gives the simple scores of outs and runs in the game.

To score a game, however, in such a manner as to provide correct and reliable data for a true estimate of the skill of each player at the bat and in the field in a game, involves considerable more work. We shall now proceed to describe in full our latest and improved system of scoring in base-ball matches, by means of which a full and correct analysis of each player's skill can be readily arrived at, at the close of each season.

The only true estimate of a batsman's skill, is that based on the number of times he makes his bases on hits, not by errors of the fielders, but by what is known as "clean" hitting. For instance, if a batsman hits a ball to the short stop, which the latter stops easily but throws wildly to the first base, the batsman may thereby get home on the error and score his run, while he would not be really entitled to his first base by his hit. On the other hand he may, by a sharply-hit ground-ball, be enabled to reach his first base in safety by means of his good batting, and yet, by the inferior batting of his successor, he may be easily put out at second base from being forced off. It will be seen therefore that while in the one case he scores a run on a poor hit, in the other he is charged with an out on a good one. This shows how unreliable the score of outs and runs is as a criterion of good batting.

Before proceeding further, we give below a copy of a score, such as is ordinarily prepared for the press, in which the runs and first base hits show the batting record; and the total number of players each fielder put out, and the number of times he assisted others in putting out players, together with errors committed, shows his fielding record. The score given is that of the exhibition game played at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1874, between the Boston and Athletic clubs, in which Miller and Bradley, of the Easton, Pa., semi-professional line, assisted the Athletics as catcher and pitcher, and Manning, of the Baltimores, played in the Boston line. A regulated ten innings' play to decide the contest, the ninth inning closing with the score of 2 to 2 only, the Bostons finally winning by the totals of 3 to 2 only.

Boston.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wright, s. s.	0	0	1	5	1	McMullen, c. f. . . .	1	1	1	1	0
Barnes, 2d. b.	1	3	4	3	1	McGeary, s. s. . . .	1	2	3	0	0
Spalding, p.	0	0	2	0	0	Anson, r. f.	0	2	0	0	0
White, c.	0	2	3	1	0	Bradley, p.	0	1	0	2	3
McVey, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0	Sutton, 3d. b.	0	1	2	8	1
Leonard, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Miller, c.	0	0	3	1	1
O'Rourke, 1st b. . . .	0	0	10	1	0	Batlin, 2d. b.	0	1	0	0	0
Senater, 3d. b.	1	1	4	3	0	Godfrey, l. f.	0	0	3	0	1
Manning, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0	Marnan, 1st b.	0	0	18	0	0
Totals.	3	9	30	14	2	Totals.	2	8	30	18	0
Boston.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Athletic.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Runs earned—Boston, 1; Athletic, 2. Total bases—Boston, 10; Athletic, 10. Wild pitches—Bradley, 2. Passed balls—Miller, 3. Umpire, George Hall of the Bostons. Time, 11. 45m.

As we before remarked, the most reliable data on which to base an estimate of a batsman's skill, is that of the record of the number of times he secures his first base by "clean hits," that is, not by errors on the part of the fielder, such as wild throws, dropped fly-balls or palpable muffs, but by skillful batting only. In addition, there is, of course, the data of the total number of bases so made, but inasmuch as scorers are apt to be mistaken in their estimate of the total bases scored on hits, this record is not as reliable as that of the number of times the first base is so made, for there is but a slight chance of mistakes being made in a record of how a batsman makes his first base.

A clean hit, giving the first base, is recorded by a mark thus \downarrow . A similar hit, giving the second base, by a mark thus \ddagger ; and one giving the third base by a mark thus \equiv . The letters b. r. marking a clean home run, viz., a run scored from a full hit to the outer field, out of the reach of the fielders. In re-

ording bases scored by errors in fielding, we use the following signs: For a wild throw we make this mark, —•—. For a dropped fly-ball a round mark, thus O, and for a muffed ball a mark (•). Now by the above figures a full record can be made of bases made by clean hits and also by errors.

We now come to the instructions in regard to what constitutes bases on "clean hits." A base is made on a clean hit when the ball is sent from the bat out of reach of a fielder, and in such a manner as to admit of the batsman's making his first, second or third base before the ball can be fielded to either base as the case may be. For instance, the batsman makes his first base by a clean hit when the ball is sent sharply along the ground out of reach of either of the in-fielders, or if he sends it "sately" over their heads, and yet not far enough to the out-field to enable them to catch him out. He also is entitled to his base on his hit if he sends a hot ball to the short stop or third baseman, and the ball be partially stopped but not in time to throw it to the base; and, of course, he is entitled to a base on his hit if the ball be sent either over the heads of the out-fielders or along the ground out of their reach. In fact, any "hot" ball which goes by the in-fielders to the out-fielders, from being out of reach, gives the batsman his base on a clean hit.

The cases when batsmen are not entitled to bases on hits are as follows: 1st, when a ball from the bat is dropped by the fielder; 2d, when, if well stopped, it be wildly thrown to the base; 3d, if it be muffed by the fielder; 4th, if it be muffed by the batsman when thrown in to him; and 5th, when the player on any of the bases is put out by being forced to vacate his base, for in this latter case any ball hit to a fielder so as to enable him to put out a base-runner who is forced to vacate his base, would have put out the striker if it had been thrown to the first base instead of to the second or third. It will be found an easy matter to record how the first base is made, as it is not difficult to estimate errors in the in-field, but when we record the total number of bases made by clean hits, far more care and judgment is requisite. For instance, if the batsman offers the out-fielders a good chance for a fly-catch, and from lack of skill in judging the ball they either fail to catch it, let it go by them, or if stopped fail to throw it in to the right base, no base should be given on the hit in the first case, and no extra bases from the failure to stop the ball or to throw it in properly. It is only by stopping, bounding balls to the out-fielder that the second base can be made on a clean hit, and the third base can only be made on a clean hit when the ball is sent either bounding or on the fly out of the reach of the out-fielders. Hence it will be seen that chances for making more than the first base on clean hits decrease in proportion to the number of bases the batsman tries to run, the first base being made three times to the second's once, and six times as often as the third is

The Score of the _____ Base _____ 17th, of _____.

BASE BAGES BACKS										OUTS				TIME PLAY CALLED.				WHEN PLAYED.....									TIME GAME ENDED,				FIELDING SCORE.												
RUN- NING, ER'RS. HITS.										ON AND RUNS.							SCORE OF INNINGS.											
R	L	B	M	T	I	O	R	BATTMEN.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	FIELDERS.				B	F	L	D	E	R	T	A											
								1													1																						
								2													2																						
								3													3																						
								4.													4																						
								5													5																						
								6													6																						
								7													7																						
								8													8																						
								9													9																						
Totals,								Totals,								Totals,								Totals,																			
Grand Total,								Grand Total,								Grand Total,								Grand Total,																			

Winning Club, _____
Score, _____
Time of Game, _____ hours _____ minutes.
By _____

The preceding page presents a copy of the regular score-sheet now used by all clubs in recording first-class matches. It is from Mr. Chadwick's Association Score Book, a copyright work, sold by all dealers in Base-Ball goods.

In the score sheet, of which this is a copy, the full headings of each column appear; but in this we give only the initials of the words. Thus, to the left, the initials represent the words, Runs, Outs, First-base, Total Bases, Muffs, Called Balls, Left and Home-runs. On the right, the initials represent the words, Bases, Fly, L for foul fly-catches, D for foul bound-catches, K for struck out, R for runs out, T for Totals, and A for times assisted.

In recording a game on this form of score-sheet we proceed as follows:

Under the head of "Batsmen" we place the name of the batting nine, and opposite, under the head of "Fielders," we place the name of the opposing nine. These names we re-write on the other page of the book, reversing their order by placing the names which have been recorded as the batting nine on one page, as the fielding nine on the other, and the fielding nine as the batsmen—the names of the two contesting nines thus appearing on the book twice, once as batsmen, and once as fielders. Over the heading "Batsmen" we record the time of commencing the game, and this is done only on the page on which the names of the nine who first go to the bat are recorded, the figures of the hour of the closing the game being placed over the heading "Fielders" on the other page. Over the figures of the innings we record where and when the game was played.

Each fielder is numbered from 1 to 9, and in recording, in the square of each innings, by whom players are put out, these figures are used to indicate the names of the fielders who put him out. The following abbreviations of words used to record the movements of each player during a game are now used by all scorers throughout the country, the system having been introduced by the National Association in 1864.

A—put out on first base.	L F—put out by foul fly catches
B " " second base.	L D " " bound catches.
C " " third base.	R O " between the bases.
H " " home base.	H R home runs.
F " by fly-catches.	K put out by three strikes.

The above, at first sight, would appear to be a complicated alphabet to remember, but when the key is applied it will be at once seen that a boy could easily impress it on his memory in a few minutes. The explanation is simply this—we use the first three letters of the alphabet to indicate the three bases; the first letter of the words "Home" and "Fly," and the last letter of the words "Bound," "Foul" and "Struck."

The following is the score-sheet of the Atlantic batting and Mutual fielding of the match of Oct. 12, 1868.

BATTSMEN.	INNINGS.										FIELDERS.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4
1. Pearce,	96 A 1		*	*		56 A 1	*				5-9 B 1			
2. Smith,	26 A 2		*	*		6 A 2	*				*			
3. Start,	*		*	*		*					*			
4. Chapman,	K 3			3d		*	7 L D 3							
5. Chase,		6 A 1	3d	7 L D 3		*				7 F 1	1 F 2			
6. Mills,		96 A 2	56 A 3		K 1	hr *				*	*			
7. Ferguson,		*		*	*	L D 3					3d			
8. Zettlin,		7 L D 3		56 A 1	7 L F 2					L F 1	6 F 3			
9. McDonald,			K 1	6 A 2	9 F 3					6 A 2	6 A 3			
	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	22
				9	10	11	16	18						

The above score not only gives the outs and runs made by each batsman in the game, but it also shows how he was put out and by whom. We will explain the first three innings by way of illustrating the system. Pearce was the first striker, and he was fielded out by Flanly, who passed the ball to Mills in time to put him out at first base. This is described as follows: The figure 1 on the lower line shows Pearce to be the first man out, and the figures above them stand in place of the names of the

fielders putting him out, viz., 9 for Flanly—he being the ninth man on the list—and 6 for Mills, the letter A being in place of the words “first base.” Smith was the second man out, as indicated by the figure 2; and he was put out at first base by the fielding of Devyr and Mills, the figure 2 being in place of Devyr’s name—he being second on the list of fielders—and the 6 for Mills’ name. The third striker was Start, and he made a run, indicated by the dot (.) in the lower corner. Chapman was the fourth striker, and he struck out, the figure 3 showing him to be third hand out, and the letter K standing for “struck out.” The total score of the inning is recorded at the foot of the column.

In the second innings Mills put out Crane at first base; Mills was fielded out by Flanly to Mills at first base; Ferguson scored a run, and Zettlein was third out on a foul bound by Dockney, the 7 being in place of Dockney’s name and the letters L D standing in place of the words “foul bound.” The total score of the inning is recorded as before, and below is the grand total of the game as far as played.

In the third inning McDonald led off by striking out, after which Pearce, Smith and Start scored runs. Then Chapman was put out at second base—shown by the letter B—by Flanly fielding the ball to Devyr at second base. Crane was left on the second base—shown by the figure and letter thus (2d) in the corner—and Mills was third hand out by the fielding of Swaggett to Mills at first base. The total score of the innings was 3, and the grand total of the Atlantic at the close of the inning was 5, shown by the figures at the foot of the column of the inning.

Now all this figuring and abbreviating can be recorded with ease as fast as the movements of the players are made, but though the record shows not only how and by whom each batsman was put out, and also his outs and runs, it does not show how he made his bases, whether by good hits or poor fielding, and as it is very important to get at such data in order to arrive at a correct estimate of a bat-man’s skill in the game, we use our system of recording bases on hits, a system, by the way, we have used in our reporting for ten years past, but it was only in 1867 that we first gave it publicity to any extent.

Technical Terms in Base-Ball.

Our national game now has its regular technical phraseology, and below we give a dictionary of the terms used in the game, especially compiled by the editor. We first give the technical terms used in reference to the pitching department, then those of the batting, next the fielding, and lastly the general terms in **base-ball**.

Terms Used in Pitching.

A BALK.—A balk is made when the pitcher either steps outside the lines of his position when making any of the preliminary movements in delivering the ball to the bat, or fails to deliver it after making one or other of such movements.

A SOUL BALK.—This balk is made whenever the player delivering the ball to the bat throws it by an overhand or round-arm throw; should the player delivering such balls to the bat persist in his action, the umpire, after warning him of the penalty, is obliged to declare the game forfeited by a score of 9 to 0.

A BOWLED BALL.—If a ball be bowled along the ground to the bat, the umpire is required to call a balk.

CALLED BALLS.—A called ball is the penalty inflicted on the pitcher for sending a ball to the bat out of the striker's legitimate reach.

CHANCES.—A "chance" in base-ball means an opportunity afforded off the pitching for the fielders to put a player out. A pitcher is never "punished" so long as his pitching affords chances for outs, no matter how many runs the opposing side may score in the game.

DROPPING THE PACE.—This term is applied when the pitcher lessens the speed of his delivery, and substitutes a medium-paced ball for a swift one. It is very effective in some cases.

HEADWORK.—This term is applied to a pitcher who uses his judgment in his work, and brings mental power into play to aid physical skill.

OVER-PITCH.—This term is applied to a ball which is pitched over the catcher's head out of his reach, or so wide of his position, on one side or the other, as to be just as much out of reach as in the first instance.

PITCHER'S POINTS.—These are the two iron greets laid down on the center of the front and back line of the pitcher's position.

PUNISHING THE PITCHER.—The pitcher is "punished" when the balls he pitches to the bat are easily hit to the field in such a manner as to prevent them from being fielded to put the bat-man or base-runner out. No pitcher is "punished" simply because runs are easily scored by his opponents, but only when bases are earned by clean hits off his pitching.

PACE.—This is the technical term applied to the degree of speed with which the ball is pitched to the bat. There are three degrees of pace, viz.: swift, medium, and slow. Creighton was the swift pitcher, or underhand thrower, par excellence, and Martin is the representative medium-paced pitcher. The best slow pitcher is the man who can toss in a ball to the bat which is most likely to deceive the eye of the batsman by the peculiar curve of the line of its delivery.

Slows.—Slows are balls simply tossed to the bat with a line

of delivery so curved as to make them almost drop on the home base. When tossed in by a pitcher who has command of the ball, and who knows the weak points of his batting opponents, this style of delivery can be made very effective, but otherwise slow pitching is easy to parry.

UNDERHAND THROWING—This is the style of delivery adopted by all very swift pitchers—so called. It is done by a quick, whip-like movement of the wrist or elbow.

Terms Used in Batting.

BASES ON HITS.—A base is fairly earned by the batsman when he hits the ball in such a manner that it can neither be caught on the fly nor fielded to any base in time to put any player out. It does not follow that because the striker reaches the first base himself in time—and that, too, not by an error of fielding—that thereby he makes his base on a hit, as the ball may be used to better advantage in putting out the player "forced out." It must be earned by a clean hit, or he is not to be credited with a base earned.

BASES ON ERRORS.—A base is secured by errors when the striker gets safely to first base either through the ball being "muffed" by the fielder, or thrown wildly to the base player, or not held by him when accurately thrown. A base, too, is secured by an error when an easy chance for a catch is lost, either by the poor judgment or lack of activity of the fielder, or when two fielders both hesitate to take the chance offered.

BATSMAN.—The striker at the bat is called the batsman or "striker" until he has hit a fair ball.

BOUNCE.—A "bouncer" is a ball from the bat which bounces out of the reach—not over the heads—of the infielders. It is a ball which first strikes the ground in the infield.

CLEAN HOME RUNS.—This is the term applied to a run obtained by a long hit to the out-field by which the ball is sent out of the reach of the out-fielders so as to admit of a base-runner running round and touching all four bases before he is put out. If he stops on any base, thinking he can not get home in time, he is to be credited only with the number of bases he made before stopping. Ordinary home runs are frequently made from overthrows, or dropped or muffed balls at the out-field. These are not now counted as home runs, as they are the result of errors in the field and not of heavy batting. Home runs, at best, are no criterion of skillful batting, and they are only useful in bringing men home when the bases are all occupied.

DAISY CUTTERS.—A "daisy cutter" is a ball hit sharply and close along the ground from a ball pitched low to the bat. When sent in the right direction they are telling and pretty

FAIR BALLS.—A fair ball is one sent from the bat so as to strike the ground anywhere in front of or on the lines of the in-field from home base to third base and home base to first base.

FOUL BALLS.—These are balls sent from the bat which strike the ground back of the foul-ball lines.

FACING FOR A HIT.—The batsman is said to "face for a hit" when he stands in such position as nearly to face the part of the field he desires to send the ball.

FUNGO.—This is a style of batting, useful only in affording out-fielders a chance for practice in taking long, high balls on the fly. It, however, gets the batsman out of good batting form, for he has to hit the ball as it falls perpendicularly, and not as it comes to him in pitching, nearly horizontally.

GROUNDER.—A ground hit is a very safe style of hitting if the ball is sent in the right direction. Sharply hit grounders sent to any position, except first base, will generally insure a base, as the fielder, even if he stops it, generally fails to field it in time to the base.

HIGH BALLS.—A "high ball" is one hit high in the air, and unfavorably for a fielder to catch. Long, high balls are much admired by spectators, but with intelligent and experienced fielders and a good, sharp captain, every such ball hit ought to lead to the striker being put out.

LINE BALL.—A "line ball," or "liner," is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. A crash from such a ball looks handsome; but it is not so difficult a ball to hold as a high foul ball, as the latter has great bias given to it by the bat.

LONG BALLS.—"Long balls" are balls sent either flying or bounding along the ground to the out-fielders. If the former, they ought to be caught; if the latter, they surely give a base.

LOW BALL.—This is a ball sent low to the bat. The legitimate reach of the batsman does not extend lower than a foot from the ground.

ONE, TWO, THREE.—This term is applied to the order of retirement when three batsmen are put out in succession.

PLAYERS RUNNING BASES.—The striker ceases to be considered as such the moment he strikes a fair ball, or when he is obliged to run to first base from failing to hit to the ball after striking at it three times.

POPPING ONE UP.—This term is applied to a ball hit up high, which readily falls into the hands of an infielder. It is the poorest hit made.

RUNS.—A player scores a run the moment he fairly touches the home base.

STRIKER.—The batsman is the striker until he runs for the first base after hitting a ball fairly.

SAFE HIT.—This term is applied to high balls sent from the bat with just force enough to carry them over the heads of the infielders, but not far enough out for the out-fielders to catch.

STRIKING OUT.—When the batsman hits at a fair ball three times, and fails to hit it, and the ball be caught, or it be sent to first base in time to put the player out, he "strikes" out.

SHOULDER BALL.—This is a ball sent to the bat on a line with the batsman's shoulder. Some batsmen hit these balls well.

TIMING A BALL.—This is done when you so time the swing of your bat to meet the ball as to hit it at a right angle to the line of your bat, and so as to hit the ball in the center.

Terms Used In Fielding.

ASSISTING.—A fielder assists when he throws a ball to the base men on which the base runner is put out, or in any other way assists a fielder to put a player out.

BASEMEN.—These are the players who occupy the positions of first, second, and third basemen.

CAUGHT NAPPING.—A base runner is said to be "caught napping" when a base player or a fielder happens to touch him with the ball while standing off his base; or when caught between two bases in trying to reach another base.

DOUBLE PLAY.—A double play is made when the fielders put out two men with the ball after it has been hit, and before it is pitched to the bat again, or if two players be put out between the time the ball is pitched to the bat, and before it is again delivered.

DROPPED BALLS.—Any fly ball batted or thrown to a fielder, which is dropped by him before it is settled in his hands, is a "dropped" ball, and should be charged as an error.

FLY TIP.—This is a foul ball held by the catcher, sharp from the bat.

FOUL FLY.—Any high foul ball held on the fly is called a foul fly. They are the most difficult fly balls to hold sent from the bat.

FLY CATCHES.—All balls held by fielders from the bat before the ball touches the ground, no matter how, or in what manner they are held, or whether held from the hands of another fielder, are fly catches.

HOT BALLS.—A "hot" ball is one which is either thrown or hit to a fielder with great speed.

IN-FIELDERS.—The infielders of the party of nine in a match consist of the catcher, pitcher, short stop, and three basemen.

MUFFED BALLS.—A ball is "muffed" when the fielder fails to stop it as it comes within his reach, or to pick it up and hold

It so as to throw it in promptly, or to hold it when it is thrown to him accurately.

MUFFINS.—This is a term applied to the poorest class of fielders. A player may be able to hit long balls, and to make home runs, and yet for all that be a veritable muffin, from the simple fact that he can not field, catch, or throw a ball decently. Muffins are the lowest in the class of club nines. Next to them comes the "amateurs," then "second nines," and then first nines.

OUT-FIELDERS.—The three out-fielders in a nine are the left center and right fielders, all of whom ought to be able to throw a ball a hundred yards or more.

OVER THROWS.—Any fielder throwing a ball out of the reach of the player he is throwing to, is to be charged with an "over throw."

PASSED BALLS.—Whenever the catcher allows a ball to pass him on which a base is run, or should he miff a ball, and a base is run in consequence, he is to be charged with a passed ball. No ball can be passed that is not in reach.

RIGHT SHORT.—This is the name of the position in the field occupied by the tenth man in a game, who stands in a similar position between first and second bases, to that occupied by the short stop between second and third. It is the second baseman's position when fielding for batsmen who hit to right field.

RUN OUT.—The fielders run an opponent out when they touch him while he is half way, or nearly so, between the bases. The fielder who touches him is credited with putting him out and the one who passed the ball to such fielder is credited with "assisting."

RUNNING CATCH.—These catches are among the prettiest a fielder can make. They are made when the ball is held on the fly while the fielder is on the run.

TRIPLE PLAY.—Whenever three players are put out by the fielders after a ball has been pitched to the bat, and before it is again sent to the bat, a triple play is said to be made.

WILD THROWS.—A wild throw is made when a ball is thrown by one fielder to another out of the legitimate reach of the fielder the ball is thrown to.

General Technical Terms.

AMATEURS.—There are two meanings applicable to this term, as used in Base-Ball. For instance, amateur players are that class of the fraternity who play ball for exercise and amusement only, the term being in contradistinction to that of professional players, who are those who play Base-Ball for "money, place, or emolument." Again, there is another class of "amateurs," namely, those who, though not expert play

ers, still play the game well enough not to be enrolled as "muffins."

AN ARTIST.—This term is applicable only to a player who is not only experienced and skillful in his use of excellent physical qualifications, but who also uses his mental powers in the game to aid him to excel.

BASE LINES.—The base lines are the lines running from base to base.

BASE RUNNER.—A player running the bases after having struck a fair ball.

BASES ON ERRORS.—Any ball hit by the batsman which admits of his taking a base through the failure of the fielder to hold it on the fly, to stop it and field it to the basemen in time, or to throw it to him accurately, gives the batsman his base on an error.

BLANK.—A blank is scored when the party at the bat retire without scoring a run in an inning.

BLIND.—This is a provincial term for a blank score.

DEAD BALLS.—A ball is considered dead when the rules state that it is "not in play," and also when the ball strikes the umpire, in which latter case no player can be put out, or base be run.

DRAWN GAMES.—When any number of even innings exceeding five in a game have been played, and the score be equal, and the umpire decides the game as drawn, it can be so recorded. Or when in such case no fair chance is afforded to play the game out, a drawn game is the result.

EARNED RUNS.—A run is earned when it is scored before three chances have been offered the field side to put their opponents out. For instance, A leads off with a base, but B follows with an out on the fly; C hits for two bases, and sends A to third, and D hits for one base, and sends A home. One run is earned. Should E give a chance for an out and a double play, no more runs can be earned even if base hits are made.

EVEN INNINGS.—When each nine in a game have played an equal number of innings, the game is said to stand "even innings."

FORCED OFF.—A player is "forced off" a base when he is obliged to leave the base he occupies, owing to the striker's being obliged to run to the first base. No base runner can force another runner to vacate a base under any other circumstances.

HAND LOST.—This is the old term applicable to the "outs" in a game. For instance, the moment a player is put out, the batting side "lose a hand."

INNINGS.—When three men on one side have been put out, the whole side is out, and the inning of that party terminates.

LEFT ON BASES.—Players are frequently left on bases at the close of an inning after earning their first base by a good clean

hit; and in all such cases they should be credited with the fact on the score-book. Generally their being left is the result of the poor batting of those following them, though sometimes a poor base running is the cause. When left, after getting bases by errors, no credit should be given.

Lines of Position.—The lines of position on a ball-field are the line of the home base, three feet on each side of the base; and the lines of the pitcher's position inclosing a space of ground six feet square.

Long Balls.—All balls sent to the outer field are known as "long balls." When sent to the field bounding, they are good for bases; but when sent high, they ought to be caught.

Low Balls.—The pitcher is not required to deliver a ball lower than a foot from the ground, as he can not pitch such balls without risk of sending in "bowled" balls.

Order of Position.—The regular order in which a nine are called, is as follows: Catcher, pitcher, first, second, and third baseman, short stop, and left, center, and right fielder.

Outs.—The score of outs recorded on the score-book refers to the number of times each batsman is put out.

Players Running Bases.—The striker becomes a player, running the bases the moment he strikes a fair ball, or the moment he strikes the third time at a ball without hitting it.

Pitcher's Points.—The four iron greets used to mark the lines of the pitcher's position are termed the "pitcher's points." They must be laid within the lines of his position.

Professionals.—Any ball-player is a professional player, who receives compensation for his services as a player, either by money, place or emolument.

Whitewashed.—A nine are said to be whitewashed when they retire from an inning's play without scoring a single run.

Playing Base-Ball on the Ice.

During the winter months of January and February, 1873, several Base-Ball matches were played on the ice by skaters, and below we give the rules for playing such games, and the scores of the principal games which took place.

Rules for Games on the Ice.

Playing Base-Ball on the ice differs from the ball game in regard to the form of the bases and the method of running them. The ordinary rules governing the ball game, however, too, are not so strictly observed as in the ball game, the impossibility of obtaining a good throw making the operation of pitching and hitting rather difficult. In running the bases in a game on the ice or snow, all that is necessary for the base-runner to do is to cross the line of the position, after which he can not be put out until he has returned to the base and again leaves it. In order, too, to make the succeeding base, he must cross the line in starting from the base he leaves as well

as the line of the base he runs for. The line of the bases are marked on the ice in the form of triangles intersecting each other, the lines being three feet in length, and they must inclose a space of three feet square, each line being marked at right angles with the base line from base to base, and three feet each side thereof. This space forms the base, and within this space the base player must have some part of his person when he holds the ball, in order to put a player out. The base runner makes his base if he crosses the line on the base before being touched, or before the ball is held on the base. After hitting a ball on which the batsman can only make one base, he should start from the home base so as to turn to the right in crossing the lines of the base; but in case where his hit entitles him to two or more bases, then he should start so as to turn to the left. Until he has returned and occupied a base after crossing the line in making it, he can not be put out. Were the regular bases used in games on the ice and the rules of the field game observed, the effort of players to stop suddenly would lead to severe falls, and, therefore, the extended line for bases are used, and the rules changed to conform to the new arrangement. The essentials for a successful game of ball on the ice include a large space of good clear ice; a non-elastic and soft ball; a fair day, not windy or too cold; a field cleared of spectators, and two parties of good, plucky skaters. Under these favorable circumstances a really exciting display would be the result. The ball requires to be non-elastic and soft, because a light blow will send it a good distance, and a hard ball sent swiftly to the hands on a cold day is excessively painful, and likely to result in severe injuries. The pitching also should never be swift in a game on ice. The ball should simply be tossed in to the bat; by this means more frequent chances are given to the field for outs, and the game is more active and lively in stead of tedious, as it would otherwise be.

Throwing a Base-Ball.

At the base-ball tournament in October, 1872, on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, a throwing match took place, which resulted in a noteworthy exhibition of throwing. The competitors were Halstead and Boyd, of the Methodist G. O. W. and Leonard, of the Catholics, and Foster and Anderson of the Athletics. Two stakes were driven into the ground near the pitcher, 110 yards distant from the home plate, with a rope stretching between them, from which the ball was thrown up toward the catcher's position. Each competitor was allowed three throws, and the runs were made the central requirement. The ball be dropped within two large hoops placed on a line with the home-plate and about sixty feet apart. The measurement was from the home plate. Halstead was ahead in each trial, and in the last throw he eclipsed his previous unequalled

throw of 132 yards at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868, by sending the ball away up near the catcher's fence, clearing *one hundred and thirty-three yards, one foot, seven and one-half inches*. The following table shows the best throw by each man: Hatfield, 133 yards, 1 foot, 7½ inches; Leonard, 119 yards, 1 foot, 10 inches; Wright, 117 yards, 1 foot, 1 inch; Boyd, 115 yards, 1 foot, 7 inches; Fidler, 112 yards, 6 inches; Anson, 110 yards, 6 inches.

The Bane of Professionalism.

When the system of professional ball-playing, as practiced in 1872, shall be among the things that were, on its tombstone—if it have any—will be found the inscription, “Died of Pool Selling.” When professional playing was first inaugurated, the first obstacle encountered in its slow progress to a reputable popularity was “revolving.” This evil, however, soon disappeared when the system was governed by official authority emanating from a regular organization of professional clubs. In its place, however, an evil of far greater magnitude has sprung up, and the past season's experience stands forth as affording unmistakable evidence of the fact that the greatest evil the system of professional ball-playing ever encountered, or is likely to encounter, is that arising from the pool-selling business inaugurated in 1871. The cause of its introduction was the existence of a very loose system of arranging wagers on the games, there being constant disputes arising from the want of some reliable depository of the stakes of the betting class. To remedy this, the pool-selling system was introduced, with the sole view of putting an end to the quarrelling and bickering incident to the “betting exchange” business which had previously prevailed. Unfortunately for the professionals, this pool-selling innovation has proved more damaging in its results than any one dreamed of, the evils before existing in connection with the betting mart being trifling in comparison. Before pools were sold on games it was only by a rough and unreliable estimate that any idea of the amount bet on a match could be ascertained, except in such cases of individual investments where a man would bet \$1,000 or more in place of \$25 or \$50 on a match. But now the amount of money pending a contest on which pools have been sold can be known by the interested few to a dollar, and hence the temptation to fraudulent arrangements for losing matches for betting purposes becomes so great as almost to be irresistible. Since the introduction of pool-selling at base ball matches, pools amounting to over \$20,000 have been known to have been sold on a single match; and it has been in the power of parties knowing the aggregate amount of money invested, and who also knew which club the larger amount was invested on, to so manipulate things as to make the contest terminate just

as the special "ring" of the day desired it should. What benefit, therefore, pool-selling yielded in supplying a regular responsibility in the payment of bets in the place of the previous loose way of staking money, was more than offset by the great temptations to fraud the knowledge of the amounts invested on the favorite club afforded which the pool business admitted of. But aside from the special evil of the system referred to, the very existence of the betting mart on the ball field has been found to be demoralizing in the extreme. Where this system of regular open betting exists, it is characterized by a suspicion of foul play by the contesting nines, whenever either glaring errors or one-sided scores mark the playing of the game. Besides, during the contest, the class of fellows who patronize the game simply to pick up dollars by it indulged in the vilest obscenity and profanity in their comments on those errors of the play which damage the chances of winning their bets or pools. In fact, in every way likely to affect the interests of professional ball-playing is the pool-selling business an evil, and one, too, that has done more to lower the status of professional ball-playing and to bring into question the honesty of the professional class than half a dozen such exposures of fraud as the Wansley case of 1865.

THE MODEL GAMES OF 1875.

What are termed "model games" in the professional arena now, are those games in which the score of the winning team does not exceed nine runs. Of this class of contests—known as single figure victories—those won by scores of five runs and less are really the model games of the season. The time was when large scores "ruled the roost" as the saying is; but that country style of play is no longer of any account. Ten years ago it was thought to be quite an achievement—"a big thing," in fact—to make a hundred runs in a match, but when a third class amateur club in Buffalo made a score of 202 runs in a match-game, the folly of considering such scores as evidence of good play, became too plain to be disregarded, and the "century" scores became unpopular. Given heavy muscular men, a large and elastic ball, with long heavy bats and medium paced pitching, it becomes mere boy's play to score a hundred runs in a match. Now double figure victories are considered out of place in the record of a first-class professional team, or even in that of an amateur club. The beauty of the game is in the fielding skill displayed, and this is best shown when each nine in a contest finds it difficult to score an average of a single run to an inning. In 1875, a single base hit to an innings, and an average of one run to two innings was frequently difficult to obtain, so admirably were the several departments of the game on both sides attended to. The following is the full record of championship games in 1875, in which the winning nines scored from one to nine runs.

ONE RUN.

May	11,	Chicago vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis	.....	1	to 0
"	21,	Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn	.....	1	0
June	14,	Mutual vs. Western (5 innings), at Keosauqua	....	1	0
"	19,	Chicago vs. Hartford (11 innings), at Chicago	....	1	0
Aug.	3,	Mutual vs. Chicago (1½ innings), at Brooklyn	....	1	1
"	5,	Hartford vs. Mutual (10 innings), at Hartford	....	1	1
"	12,	Mutual vs. Hartford (8 innings), at Hartford	....	1	0
Sept.	14,	Hartford vs. Chicago (9 innings), at Chicago	....	1	1
Oct.	19,	Athletic vs. Chicago (8 innings), at Philadelphia	....	1	1

TWO RUNS.

May	11,	Mutual vs. N. Haven (11 inn'g) at N. Haven	....	2	1
"	14,	Mutual vs. Philadelphia, at Brooklyn	.....	2	1
June	8,	Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago	.....	2	0
"	21,	St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at St. Louis	.....	2	0
July	3,	Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia	....	2	1
"	14,	St. Louis vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn	.....	2	1

Aug.	5,	Chicago vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia....	2	0
"	19,	Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	2	1
"	20,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	2	0
"	26,	Athletic vs. Chicago at Chicago.....	2	1

THREE RUNS.

April	26,	Atlantic vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	3	2
May	8,	Philadelphia vs. New Haven, at New Haven..	3	2
"	21,	Red Stockings vs. Western, at St. Louis.....	3	1
"	25,	St. Louis vs. Western, at St. Louis.....	3	2
"	27,	Boston vs. Atlantic (10 innings), at Phila....	3	3
"	31,	Hartford vs. Mutuals, at Brooklyn.....	3	1
June	12,	New Haven vs. Hartford, at Providence.....	3	2
"	27,	Red Stockings vs. Washington, at St. Louis..	3	0
July	3,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	3	1
Aug.	3,	Athletic vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	3	2
"	7,	Hartford vs. Mutual (11 innings), at Brooklyn.	3	1
"	16,	Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3	1
"	18,	Philadelphia vs. New Haven, at Philadelphia..	3	2
"	23,	Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3	2
"	24,	Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	3	2
Sept.	13,	Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3	0
"	28,	Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3	2
Oct.	2,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	3	2

FOUR RUNS.

April	30,	Mutual vs. Centennial, at Brooklyn....	4	3
May	1,	Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia....	4	2
"	8,	St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....	4	3
"	10,	Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston.....	4	1
"	12,	Hartford vs. Philadelphia, at Hartford.....	4	1
"	13,	Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	4	1
"	13,	St. Louis vs. Western, at Keokuk.....	4	2
"	15,	Mutual vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia....	4	2
"	—	Mutual vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	4	0
"	29,	Philadelphia vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia....	4	2
June	15,	Philadelphia vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis..	4	3
"	17,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	4	0
"	17,	Mutual vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis.....	4	1
"	23,	Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	4	3
"	29,	Hartford vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	4	1
July	15,	Chicago vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	4	3
"	19,	Chicago vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	4	1
"	21,	Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	4	1
"	22,	Chicago vs. N. Haven (10 inn's), at N. Haven..	4	3
"	24,	Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	4	3
"	27,	Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford.....	4	2
"	28,	Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia....	4	0
Aug.	4,	Boston vs. Phil. (11 innings), at Boston.....	4	3
"	9,	Mutual vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	4	2
"	13,	Mutual vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	4	0

Sept.	27,	Mutual vs. New Haven, at Brooklyn.....	4	2
Oct.	1,	Mutual vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	4	2
"	8,	St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....	4	2
"	22,	St. Louis vs. Mutual (10 innings), at Brooklyn.....	4	3

FIVE RUNS.

May	11,	Athletic vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	5	0
"	17,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	5	0
"	24,	Boston vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia.....	5	0
June	5,	St. Louis vs. Boston, at St. Louis.....	5	4
"	8,	Philadelphia vs. Washington, at Washington.....	5	2
"	9,	St. Louis vs. Mutual, at St. Louis.....	5	2
"	16,	St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at St. Louis.....	5	4
"	24,	Philad. vs. Chicago (12 inn's), at Chicago.....	5	2
July	5,	Mutual vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	5	3
"	10,	Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	5	2
"	15,	St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	5	1
"	26,	Chicago vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	5	1
Aug	16,	Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	5	2
"	19,	Philadelphia vs. Hartford, at Philadelphia.....	5	1
"	21,	St. Louis vs. Boston, at St. Louis.....	5	3
"	27,	Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	5	1
Sept.	9,	Mutual vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	5	4
"	15,	Philadelphia vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	5	4
"	22,	St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at Cincinnati.....	5	0
"	23,	Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	5	0
"	27,	St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at St. Louis.....	5	5
Oct.	2,	Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia, at Cincinnati.....	5	1
"	18,	Hartford vs. St. Louis, at Hartford.....	5	0
"	25,	Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	5	3
"	29,	Mutual vs. St. Louis (7 innings), at Brooklyn.....	5	5

SIX RUNS.

April	19,	Boston vs. New Haven, at Boston.....	6	0
"	22,	Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	6	3
"	24,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Hartford.....	6	5
May	5,	Hartford vs. New Haven, at Hartford.....	6	3
"	8,	Red Stocking vs. Western, at Keokuk.....	6	1
"	13,	Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford.....	6	2
"	18,	Chicago vs. Western, at Chicago.....	6	2
"	22,	Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago.....	6	2
"	24,	Philadelphia vs. Hartford, at Philadelphia.....	6	5
"	26,	Hartford vs. Washington, at Washington.....	6	2
"	29,	St. Louis vs. Red Stocking, at St. Louis.....	6	0
June	5,	Mutual vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	6	5
"	10,	Boston vs. Western, at Keokuk.....	6	4
"	17,	Athletic vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	6	4
July	8,	Mutual vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	6	2
"	10,	St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	6	2
"	12,	St. Louis vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	6	2
"	17,	Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	6	2

July	20,	New Haven vs. Chicago, at New Haven.....	6	1
"	23,	St. Louis vs. New Haven, at New Haven....	6	0
"	23,	Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	6	5
"	30,	Chicago vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	6	3
Aug.	14,	Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	6	2
Sept.	4,	Athletic vs. Boston, at Philadelphia.....	6	3
"	11,	St. Louis vs. Hartford, at St. Louis.....	6	0
"	18,	Mutual vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	6	4
"	25,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	6	0
Oct.	4,	Mutual vs. Boston (ex.), (12 inn.), at Troy....	6	3
"	7,	St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....	6	4
"	15,	Athletic vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia.....	6	2
"	23,	St. Louis vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	6	2

SEVEN RUNS.

April	21,	Philadelphia vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia..	7	5
May	5,	Chicago vs. Western, at Keokuk.....	7	1
"	15,	Chicago vs. Western, at Chicago.....	7	6
"	19,	Philadelphia vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia..	7	4
"	26,	Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia....	7	6
"	28,	Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	7	3
June	23,	St. Louis vs. Hartford, at St. Louis.....	7	1
July	5,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	7	0
"	8,	Boston vs. Athletic, at Boston.....	7	3
"	19,	Boston vs. St. Louis, at Boston.....	7	2
"	19,	Philadelphia vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	7	5
"	24,	Mutual vs. Chicago, at Brooklyn.....	7	1
"	28,	New Haven vs. St. Louis, at New Haven....	7	3
"	31,	St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	7	1
Aug.	10,	Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford.....	7	0
"	21,	Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	7	3
Oct.	5,	Athletic vs. Hartford, at Philadelphia.....	7	4
"	9,	Chicago vs. St. Louis (ex.), at Chicago.....	7	1
"	19,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	7	3
"	30,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	7	4

EIGHT RUNS.

April	26,	Boston vs. Washington, at Washington.....	8	2
May	5,	Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	8	0
"	7,	Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford.....	8	3
"	15,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	8	1
"	15,	Washington vs. New Haven, at New Haven..	8	4
"	17,	Mutual vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia....	8	7
"	20,	Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia....	8	6
"	25,	Hartford vs. Washington, at Washington....	8	5
"	27,	Mutual vs. New Haven, at Brooklyn.....	8	5
"	29,	Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston.....	8	3
June	1,	Washington vs. New Haven, at Baltimore....	8	7
"	3,	Chicago vs. Mutual, at Chicago.....	8	0
"	12,	St. Louis vs. Mutual, at St. Louis.....	8	2
"	21,	Boston vs. Atlantic, at Boston.....	8	7

June	22,	Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	8	2
"	22,	Hartford vs Red Stockings, at St. Louis.....	8	1
"	29,	St. Louis vs. Washington, at St. Louis.....	8	1
July	3,	Chicago vs. St. Louis (11 inn's), at Chicago....	8	5
"	3,	Red Stockings vs. Washington, at Cincinnati..	8	0
"	8,	St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia....	8	4
"	14,	Hartford vs. Philadelphia, at Hartford.....	8	0
"	14,	Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	8	7
"	24,	Boston vs. St. Louis, at Boston.....	8	3
"	31,	Boston vs. New Haven, at Boston.....	8	2
Aug.	12,	Athletic vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	8	1
"	17,	Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	8	4
"	26,	Hartford vs. Mutual (ex.), at Hartford... ..	8	2
Sept.	2,	Boston vs. Philadelphia (10 inn's), at Phila....	8	8
"	6,	Mutual vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	8	2
"	7,	Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	8	2
"	8,	Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8	5
"	28,	New Haven vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	8	6
Oct.	7,	Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	8	7
"	8,	Hartford vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia... ..	8	1
"	13,	Athletic vs. Hartford (10 inn's), at Hartford....	8	7
"	23,	Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	8	3
"	26,	Philadelphia vs. Athletic (ex.), at Philadelphia..	8	4
NINE RUNS.				
May	10,	Hartford vs. Washington, at Hartford.....	9	1
"	19,	Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago.....	9	4
"	28,	Athletic vs. Hartford (forfeited), at Phila....	9	0
"	29,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	9	5
"	29,	Washington vs. New Haven, at Washington...9	9	0
"	31,	New Haven vs. Washington, at Washington...9	9	2
June	3,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Hartford.....	9	4
"	11,	Western vs. Boston (forfeited).....	9	0
"	25,	St. Louis vs. Washington, at St. Louis.....	9	3
"	26,	Hartford vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis.....	9	0
July	7,	Mutual vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	9	1
"	9,	Mutual vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	9	2
"	13,	St. Louis vs. Mutual (13 inn's), at Brooklyn...9	9	7
"	22,	Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	9	0
"	22,	Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	9	3
"	23,	Chicago vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	9	2
"	30,	St. Louis vs. New Haven, at New Haven... ..9	9	7
Aug.	25,	Athletic vs. St. Louis (forfeited), at St. Louis...3	3	0
"	30,	Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston.....	9	1
Sept.	6,	Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.....	9	4
"	29,	Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	9	5
Oct.	23,	Athletic vs. Philadelphia (7 inn's), at Phila...9	9	6
"	26,	Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford.....	9	2
"	28,	Athletic vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	9	3
"	29,	Hartford vs. Boston (7 innings), at Hartford..9	9	8

INDIVIDUAL CLUB RECORDS FOR 1875.

Below will be found the individual club records for 1875, in which the number of games each club played, won and lost, with every other club in the arena, is given. The clubs are given in the order of their position at the close of the season in their record of won games. First comes

THE BOSTON CLUB.

The record of the Boston Red Stockings for 1875, in won and lost games—not including forfeited games—is as follows:

BOSTON.	Mutual.	Hartford.	Athletic.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Atlantic.	New Haven.	Centennial.	Washington.	Western.	Red Stocking.	Total.
Games won.....	10	9	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	1	1	71
Games lost.....	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Games played.....	10	10	10	10	9	7	6	6	5	5	1	1	82

From the above it will be seen that they lost games to but five of the thirteen different club teams they played with; while from all they played with they won a majority of the games contested. They won all the series with the Mutuals, nine out of ten with the Hartfords, eight out of ten with the Athletics; the same with the Chicagos, and seven out of nine played with the St. Louis club, and all they played with the Philadelphians—the six strongest clubs in the arena. Counting the games won and lost by all the clubs which entered the arena, the Reds won 71; and of games which will count in the official record, they won 48, losing 8 in the former list and 7 in the latter. This is exclusive of games to be credited to them as forfeited.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Athletic Club's record for 1875 is the best they have ever had; and though the team was not well managed on the whole, the strength of the players was such as to place them second to the champions in the race for the pennant. Their record of games won and lost, exclusive of forfeited games, is as follows:

ATHLETIC.	Philadelph.	Chicago	New Haven.	Atlantic.	St. Louis.	Mutual.	Washington.	Hartford.	Boston.	Centennial.	Rockford.	Western.	Total.
Games won.....	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	3	2	2	0	0	53
Games lost.....	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	4	8	1	0	0	23
Games played.....	10	8	7	7	7	9	5	7	10	3	0	0	76

The table is exclusive of tie games—two of which were with the Boston, one with the Chicago, and one with the Hartfords, making a total of 77 games played.

THE HARTFORD CLUB.

The Hartford Club won one more game than the Athletics, but they lost eight more than the latter did, and of the games which legally counted in the pennant record the Athletics had the greatest number of victories. The record below includes the tie games as well as those won and lost:

HARTFORD.	Atlantic.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Philadelph.	Washington.	Rock Stocking.	Boston.	Centennial.	Western.	Total.
Games won.....	10	8	8	6	7	4	4	4	3	1	1	0	54
Games lost.....	0	2	1	4	5	2	4	6	0	3	9	0	32
Games played.....	10	10	9	10	12	6	8	10	3	4	10	0	86

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB.

The first season of the St. Louis Club would have been a more successful one than it was—perhaps as successful as it was with better management. As it was, however, they secured fourth place on the list, and made a tie series of championship victories with their rivals of Chicago. They played, in all, seventy games with clubs entered for the championship, two of which were ties with the Mutual and Philadelphia Clubs respectively. These games are as follows:

ST. LOUIS.		Athletic.	Atlantic.	Boston.	Centennial.	Chicago.	Hartford.	Mutual.	N. Haven.	Philadelphia.	Red Sox.	Washington.	Western.	Total.
Games won.....		1	2	2	0	5	5	8	2	5	2	3	1	39
Games lost.....		6	0	7	0	5	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	29
Games played.....		7	2	9	0	10	10	8	3	10	2	3	1	68

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

The record of this club for 1875, is one marked by such errors in its management as to make it a surprise that the club succeeded as well as it did. Mutual charges of fraudulent play among members of the team, and a failure on the part of the club management to thoroughly investigate the charges and punish the offenders, left the club at the close of the season, with the least creditable career during 1875 of any team in the arena. The record of victories and defeats, etc., is as follows.

PHILADELPHIA.		Chicago.	Atlantic.	St. Louis.	Hartford.	New Haven.	Centennial.	Athletic.	Mutual.	Washington.	Red Stocking.	Western.	Boston.	Total.
Games won.....		7	7	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	37
Games lost.....		3	0	5	4	6	0	8	5	0	0	0	6	31
Games played.....		11	7	11	8	4	3	10	7	2	1	0	7	71

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

The want of faithful play on the part of a member of the Chicago Club team for 1875, and the absence of harmony among the players, prevented the club from obtaining that place on the record of the season, their playing strength, individually considered, entitled them to. They managed however to close the season with a surplus in their treasury, something but few of the clubs in the arena did. Their season's record shows the following score of victories, defeats, etc.

CHICAGO.	St. Louis.	Hartford.	Red Stocking.	Western.	Philadelphia.	Mutual.	Boston.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Athletic.	Washington.	Centennial.	Total.
Games won.....	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	30
Games lost.....	5	6	0	0	7	3	5	1	0	2	0	0	27
Games played.....	10	10	4	4	10	7	11	3	2	3	0	0	70

THE MUTUAL CLUB.

The club's career during 1875 was no better than that of previous years; the same lack of harmony and integrity of play prevailing on the part of a minority of the team. They had no competent field government, and being a co-operative team, no discipline could be enforced. Their record for 1875 is as follows:

MUTUAL.	Atlantic.	Philadelphia.	New Haven.	Athletic.	Chicago.	Hartford.	Red Stocking.	Centennial.	Western.	Boston.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Total.
Games won.....	2	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	23
Games lost.....	0	2	1	6	3	8	0	0	0	10	0	7	28
Games played.....	2	7	5	9	7	12	2	2	1	10	0	7	71

THE NEW HAVEN CLUB.

The season's play of this club was marked by some very finely played games, their single victories over six of the strongest nines in the arena being noteworthy. They had no head to the club, however, and no discipline was enforced, and hence their many failures. Their record is as follows:

NEW HAVEN.	Hartford.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Atlantic.	Washington.	Athletic.	Philadelphia.	Centennial.	Red Stocking.	Western.	Total.
Games won.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Games lost.....	2	5	2	2	3	2	4	2	4	1	0	0	23
Games played.....	3	6	3	3	4	3	5	2	4	1	0	0	30

THE ST. LOUIS REDS.

This club opened well for a successful career, but from some cause or other they failed to keep together, and though they played through the season they failed to keep their engagements with eastern clubs and they were thrown out of the record. They played but fourteen championship games as follows:

ST. LOUIS REDS.	Washington.	Western.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Mutual.	Hartford.	Chicago.	Athletic.	New Haven.	Atlantic.	Centennial.	Total.
Games won.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Games lost.....	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	14
Games played.....	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	18

THE WASHINGTON CLUB.

This club was another of the co-operative failures of the season, as their record below shows.

WASHINGTON.	New Haven.	Red Stocking.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Hartford.	Athletic.	Boston.	Chicago.	Mutual.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Total.
Games won.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Games lost.....	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	22
Games played.....	5	2	2	3	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	26

THE CENTENNIAL CLUB.

This club was one which started under favorable auspices and with a good nine, but local opposition broke them down and their career was short, as the record below shows:

CENTENNIAL.	Athletic.	New Haven.	Hartford.	Mutual.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Red Stocking.	Washington.	Atlantic.	Western.	Total.
Games won.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Games lost.....	2	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Games played.....	3	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

A more palpable case of wasted strength by faulty management, to speak quite moderately, was never shown than in the instance of the career of this club during 1875. Their play with the strongest nines in the arena showed what the team was capable of with earnest attempts to win. But with one of their officers openly plying his business on the pool exchange it was no wonder that "crooked" play was one of the club features of the season. Their record shows but two victories out of 44 games, the poorest in the arena.

ATLANTIC.	New Haven.	Hartford.	Mutual.	Philadelphia.	Athletic.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Continental.	Washington.	Western.	Red Stocking.	Total.
Games won.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Games lost.....	1	10	7	7	7	6	2	2	6	0	0	0	42
Games played.....	3	10	7	7	7	6	2	2	6	0	0	0	44

THE WESTERN CLUB.

This club played some good games, but their locality was such as to prevent the regular clubs from visiting them, the trips proving financial failures. Their record is as follows:

WESTERN.	Red Stocking.	Mutual.	Boston.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Athletic.	Philadelphia.	Hartford.	New Haven.	Athletic.	Washington.	Continental.	Total.
Games won.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Games lost.....	2	1	1	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	42
Games played.....	3	1	1	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	43

THE CHAMPIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE RECORD OF THE BOSTON CLUB FOR 1875.

For four successive seasons the Boston Club has won the championship of the United States, and their record for 1875 surpasses that of any club in the professional association since its establishment, not only in the number of its victories achieved, but in the character of the play exhibited.

Below will be found the full and complete record of the champion club games during 1875 not before published.

DATE.	NAME OF CLUB.	WHERE PLAYED.	SCORE.
			BOST. OPP.
April 8,	Picked Nine, (amateurs),	at Boston.....	8 to 0
" 10,	Beacons, (amat.),	at Boston.....	10 6
" 17,	Harvards, (champion),	at Boston.....	14 6
" 19,	New Havens, (champ),	at Boston.....	6 0
" 21,	New Havens, (exhibition),	at New Haven....	14 3
" 23,	Washingtons, (exhib.),	at Washington.....	7 1
" 24,	Washingtons, (champ.),	at Washington.....	15 3
" 26,	Washingtons, (champ.),	at Washington.....	8 2
" 29,	Washingtons, (amat.),	at Richmond, Va....	22 5
" 30,	Old Dominion, (champ),	at Petersburg, Va. 46	3
May 1,	Washingtons, (champ.),	at Richmond, Va....	24 0
" 3,	Mutuals, (champ.),	at Brooklyn, N. Y.	11 1
" 4,	Centennials, (champ.),	at Boston.....	14 2
" 5,	Centennials, (amat.),	at Boston.....	13 6
" 6,	Live Oaks, (amat.),	at Lynn, Mass.....	10 2
" 7,	Harvards, (champ),	at Boston.....	17 8
" 8,	Mutuals, (champ.),	at Boston.....	10 2
" 10,	Mutuals, (champ),	at Boston.....	4 1
" 11,	Philadelphias, (champ.),	at Boston.....	16 2
" 12,	Washingtons, (champ),	at Boston.....	23 4
" 13,	Washingtons, (champ),	at Boston.....	10 6
" 14,	Washingtons, (champ.),	at Springfield, Conn. 13	1
" 15,	Athletics, (champ.),	at Boston.....	14 5
" 17,	Athletics, (champ.),	at Boston.....	12 0
" 18,	Hartford, (champ.),	at Hartford.....	10 5
" 19,	Hartford, (champ),	at Boston.....	13 2
" 20,	Philadelphias, (amat.),	at Philadelphia.....	8 6
" 21,	Actives, (champ),	at Reading, Pa.....	27 11
" 22,	Centennials, (champ),	at Philadelphia.....	12 6
" 24,	Centennials, (champ),	at Philadelphia.....	5 0
" 25,	Philadelphias, (champ),	at Philadelphia.....	7 6

May	27, Athletics, (champ.), at Philadelphia.....	3	3
"	28, Mutuals, (champ.), at Brooklyn, N. Y.....	7	3
"	29, Mutuals, (amat.), at Boston.....	8	3
June	1, Ludlows, (champ.), at Cincinnati, Ohio.....	16	5
"	2, St. Louis, (champ.), at St. Louis, Mo....	10	3
"	3, Red Sox, (champ.), at St. Louis, Mo.....	10	5
"	5, St. Louis, (champ.), at St. Louis, Mo.....	5	4
"	7, St. Louis, (champ.), at St. Louis.....	15	2
"	8, Chicagos, (champ.), at Chicago, Ill.....	9	2
"	10, Westerns, (champ.), at Keokuk, Io.....	6	4
"	12, Chicagos, (champ.), at Chicago, Ill.....	24	7
"	14, Chicagos, (champ.), at Chicago, Ill.....	11	4
"	17, Hartfords, (champ.), at Boston,	4	0
"	19, Athletics, (champ.), at Boston.....	11	6
"	21, Atlantics, (champ.), at Boston.....	8	7
"	22, Atlantics, (champ.), at Providence, R. I.....	11	0
"	23, Atlantics, (champ.), at Boston.....	15	1
"	25, Trentons, (amat.), at Trenton, N. J.....	20	5
"	26, Athletics, (champ.), at Philadelphia.....	1	17
"	28, Athletics, (champ.), at Philadelphia.....	10	19
"	29, Mutuals, (champ.), at Brooklyn, N. Y.....	18	19
"	30, Atlantics, (champ.), at Brooklyn, N. Y.....	15	7
July	1, T. B. F. U. S., (amat.), at Bridgeport.....	16	7
"	2, New Havens, (champ.), at New Haven.....	5	10
"	3, Hartfords, (champ.), at Boston.....	3	1
"	5, Hartfords, (champ.), at Hartford.....	7	0
"	6, Amherst College, (amat.), at Amherst, Mass.....	28	8
"	7, Athletics, (champ.), at Boston.....	12	4
"	8, Athletics, (champ.), at Boston.....	7	3
"	10, Chicago, (champ.), at Boston.....	14	1
"	11, Chicago, (champ.), at Boston.....	8	7
"	15, Old Lowells, (amat.), at Boston.....	24	2
"	16, Lowells, (amat.), at Lowell, Mass.....	20	7
"	17, Chicagos, (champ.), at Boston.....	6	0
"	19, St. Louis, (champ.), at Boston.....	7	2
"	20, Tauntons, (amat.), at Taunton, Mass.....	60	4
"	21, St. Louis, (champ.), at Boston.....	16	6
"	22, Atlantics, (amat.), at Manchester.....	13	1
"	24, St. Louis, (champ.), at Boston.....	8	3
"	26, Troys, (amat.), at Fall River.....	10	1
"	27, Graftons, (amat.), at Worcester.....	15	3
"	28, Live Oaks, (amat.), at Lynn.....	6	1
"	29, Beacons, (amat.), at Boston.....	—	—
"	31, New Havens, (champ.), at Boston.....	8	2
Aug.	3, Philadelphias, (exhib.), at Boston (11 inls).....	—	—
"	4, Philadelphias, (champ.), at Boston.....	4	3
"	5, Rhode Island, (amat.), at Oakdale Beach, R. I.....	4	0
"	6, Concordis, (amat.), at Concord, N. H.....	23	1
"	7, Howards, (amat.), at Braintree, Mass.....	5	0

Aug.	9,	Stars, (amat.), at Syracuse, N. Y.....	17	1
"	11,	Keystones, (amat.), at Erie, Penn.	8	4
"	12,	Buckeyes, (amat.), at Columbus, Ohio.....	19	1
"	13,	Ludlows, (amat.), at Cincinnati, Ohio.....	9	7
"	14,	Stars, (amat.), at Covington, Ky.....	8	1
"	16,	Red Stockings, (amat.), at Cincinnati, Ohio..	15	5
"	17,	Olympics, (amat.), at Louisville, Ky.....	13	0
"	18,	Eagles, (amat.), at Louisville, Ky.....	17	1
"	19,	St. Louis, (champ.), at St. Louis....	2	1
"	21,	St. Louis, (champ.), at St. Louis.....	3	5
"	23,	Chicagoes, (champ.), at Chicago.....	11	13
"	24,	Kalamazoo, (amat.), at Kalamazoo, Mich....	14	6
"	25,	Chicago, (champ), at Chicago, Ill.....	13	9
"	26,	Mutuals, (amat.), at Jackson, Mich.....	—	—
"	28,	Mutuals, (champ.), at Boston.....	13	8
"	30,	Mutuals, (champ.), at Boston.....	9	1
Sept.	1,	Mutuals, (champ.) at Brooklyn, N. Y.....	13	7
"	2,	Philadelphias, (champ.), (10 inn's), at Phil...	8	8
"	3,	Athletics, (champ.), at Philadelphia.....	16	0
"	4,	Athletics, (champ.), at Philadelphia.....	3	6
"	6,	Philadelphias, (champ), at Philadelphia....	9	4
"	7,	Atlantics, (champ.), at Brooklyn.....	15	3
"	8,	Mutuals, (champ.), at Brooklyn.....	8	5
"	9,	Atlantics, (champ.), at Brooklyn.....	10	4
"	13,	Tauntons, (amat.), at Myrick's Station.....	9	0
"	14,	Taunton, (amat.), at Boston.....	27	1
"	16,	Stars, (amat.), at New London, Conn.....	19	1
"	17,	Lowells, (amat.), at Lowell.....	15	7
"	23,	T. B. F. U. S., (amat.), at Bridgeport.....	12	0
"	24,	New Havens, (champ.), at New Haven.....	16	1
"	25,	Hartfords, (champ.), at Hartford.....	6	0
"	29,	Hartfords, (exhib.), at Boston.....	4	1
"	30,	Dexters, (amat.), at Providence.....	9	2
Oct.	1,	Actives, (amat), at S. Weymouth, Mass.....	16	2
"	2,	Hartfords, (champ.), at Boston.....	3	2
"	4,	Mutuals, N. Y., (exhib.), at Troy, N. Y.....	3	6
"	5,	Mutuals, N. Y., (exhib.), at Troy, N. Y.....	9	10
"	7,	Philadelphias, (champ), at Philadelphia....	8	7
"	9,	Athletics, (champ.), at Philadelphia (6 inns)..	17	13
"	11,	Athletics, (champ.), at Boston (7 inns).....	15	3
"	12,	Live Oaks, (amat.), at Lynn.....	14	12
"	14,	St. Louis, (champ) at Boston.....	12	8
"	19,	Hartford, (champ.), at Hartford.....	3	7
"	20,	Picked Ten, (amat.), at Boston.....	—	—
"	21,	Chicagoes, (champ.), at Boston.....	11	9
"	22,	Chicagoes, (champ.), at Boston....	11	4
"	23,	Chicagoes, Picked Nine, (exhib.), at Boston..	0	14
"	27,	Harvards, (amat), at Boston.....	15	6
"	28,	New Havens, (champ.), at New Haven.....	10	7

"	29, Hartford, (champ.), at Hartford.....	8	9
"	30, Hartford, (champ.), at Boston... ..	7	4
Nov.	1, Stockholders' Ten, (amat.), at Boston.....	25	22
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		1511	542

Aug. 20, St. Louis Cricketers, vs. Boston Eleven, at St. Louis.
Bostons Victorious.

Sept. 15, Picked Eleven, vs. Bostons, at Boston. Bostons De-
feated.

THEIR MODEL GAMES.

The Model Games of the Bostons in which they were vic-
torious in 1875, were as follows:

Aug.	19, Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	2	1
July	3, Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	3	1
Oct.	2, Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	3	2
June	17, Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	4	0
May	10, Boston vs. Mutual, at Boston.....	4	1
Sept.	29, Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston.....	4	1
Aug.	4, Boston vs. Philadelphia, at Boston.....	4	3
May	24, Boston vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia.....	5	0
June	5, Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	5	0

The Model Games in which they were defeated were as fol-
lows:

Oct.	23, Chicago vs. Boston, (exhib.), at Boston.....	1	0
June	8, Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago.....	2	0
Aug.	21, St. Louis vs. Boston, at St. Louis.....	5	3

THE BEST AMATEUR GAMES OF 1875.

The following is a record of the best games won by each of the prominent amateur clubs of the country, whose games were recorded in the *New York Clipper*. Only games won by 9 runs and less are given.

ACTIVE, OF READING, PA.

Nov.	9,	Active vs. Philadelphia, (professional).....	4	3
June	18,	Active vs. Goodwill, of Reading.....	5	0
"	18,	Active vs. Deerr, of Philadelphia.....	6	0
Aug.	21,	Active vs. Shibe, of Philadelphia.....	6	2
"	14,	Active vs. Pottsville, of Pottsville.....	6	3
July	28,	Active vs. Media, of Media.....	6	4
"	31,	Active vs. Trenton, of Trenton.....	7	3
Aug.	21,	Active vs. Greger, of Camden.....	8	4
Oct.	5,	Active vs. Archer, of Philadelphia.....	8	5
"	14,	Active vs. Expert, of Harrisburg.....	9	0
Jan.	16,	Active vs. Washington, (professional).....	9	5
Sept.	9,	Active vs. Trenton, of Trenton.....	9	6
"	14,	Active vs. Quickstep, of Wilmington.....	9	8

ARCHER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Archer vs. J. N. Wood, at Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	0
Archer vs. Active, at Reading.....	3	2
Archer vs. Pacific, at Philadelphia.....	4	3
Archer vs. Quickstep, at Wilmington, Del.....	5	2
Archer vs. J. D. Shibe, at Philadelphia.....	5	2
Archer vs. Excelsior, at Philadelphia ..	5	1
Archer vs. J. D. Shibe, at Philadelphia.....	6	3
Archer vs. Picked Nine, at Philadelphia....	7	5

ARLINGTON CLUB, OF NEW YORK.

July	29,	Arlington vs. Sea, of Syracuse.....	6	2
June	5,	Arlington vs. Raverton, of Brooklyn.....	7	3
"	24,	Arlington vs. Flyaway, of New York (10 inn).....	7	4
July	23,	Arlington vs. Stanton, (10 innings).....	7	5

AETNA, OF DETROIT, MICH.

July	22,	Aetna vs. Ukeown, of Hillsdale.....	7	3
June	12,	Aetna vs. University, of Ann Arbor.....	7	6
Oct.	21,	Aetna vs. Cubs, of Detroit.....	8	7

ALASKA, OF NEW YORK.

Alaska vs. Arlington, of New York.....	5	3
Alaska vs. Olympic, of New York.....	6	5
Alaska vs. Hoboken, of New Jersey	6	5

ATHLETIC, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Aug. 11, Athletic vs. New Castle, of New Castle.....	6	4
July 5, Athletic vs. New London, of New London, O.....	8	4

ACTIVE, OF WAPPUEGED FALLS N. Y.

Aug. 17, Athletic vs. Riverside, of Coxsackie.....	9	7
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BUCKEYE CLUB, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

July 26, Buckeye vs. Logan, of Logan.....	7	2
Aug. 3, Buckeye vs. Amateur, of Cincinnati	7	3
" 17, Buckeye vs. Americans, of Cincinnati.....	8	4
" 16, Buckeye vs. Delaware, of Delaware.....	8	7
Sept. 20, Buckeye vs. Hickory, of McConnellville.....	9	8

BOSTON, JUNIOR, OF BOSTON.

May 27, Boston vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	8	0
June 22, Boston vs. Mystic, at Boston.....	9	2
" 5, Boston vs. Rhode Island, at Providence.....	9	5
Sept. 3, Boston vs. Warren.....	9	6

BRADDOCK CLUB, OF BRADDOCK.

Aug. 30, Braddock vs. Nantha	5	1
Oct. 9, Braddock vs. Mutual.....	7	6
" 20, Braddock vs. Mutual	9	0
" 30, Braddock vs. Nantha	9	0

BLUFF CITY CLUB, OF ELGIN, ILL.

July 3, Bluff City vs. Liberty, of Chicago	7	5
Sept. 1, Bluff City vs. Phoenix, of Belvidere.....	7	6
" 1, Bluff City vs. White Stockings.....	9	0

CONFIDENCE, OF NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Sept. 16, Confidence vs. Eureka, of Stamford, Ct.....	3	1
Aug. 6, Confidence vs. Athletic, of New York.....	4	3
" 11, Confidence vs. Americans, of Brooklyn.....	5	3
Oct. 4, Confidence vs. Flyaway, of New York.....	5	3
June 7, Confidence vs. Stamford, of Stamford.....	6	2
July 1, Confidence vs. Pastime, of Cortlandt.....	7	1
Sept. 8, Confidence vs. Bronxville, of Bronxville.....	7	0
" 23, Confidence vs. Union, of Glentown.....	7	3
June 17, Confidence vs. Stony Swamp	8	0
Nov. 25, Confidence vs. Second Nine.....	8	1
April 29, Confidence vs. Maple.....	8	2
Sept. 28, Confidence vs. Hoboken, of Hoboken.....	9	0
" 11, Confidence vs. Star, of Mount Vernon.....	9	2
Nov. 18, Confidence vs. Active, of Somers.....	9	3

CHELSEA, OF BROOKLYN.

May	11,	Chelsea vs. Princeton College, at Princeton...	8	3
"	26,	Chelsea vs. Tuttle & Bailey, at Brooklyn.....	2	0
"	31,	Chelsea vs. Reliance, at Brooklyn.....	7	1
June	4,	Chelsea vs. Frontier, at Brooklyn.....	4	3
"	8,	Chelsea vs. Keystone, at Brooklyn.....	7	4
"	14,	Chelsea vs. Atlantic, at Jamaica.....	8	6
"	17,	Chelsea vs. Flyaway, at Brooklyn.....	8	7
July	1,	Chelsea vs. Reliance, at Brooklyn.....	4	2
Aug.	13,	Chelsea vs. Olympic, at Brooklyn.....	8	1
"	24,	Chelsea vs. Keystone, at Brooklyn.....	7	5
"	27,	Chelsea vs. Reliance, at Brooklyn.....	8	6
Sept.	22,	Chelsea vs. Staten Island, at Brooklyn.....	8	1
Oct.	8,	Chelsea vs. Star, of Newark, at Brooklyn.....	9	6
"	12,	Chelsea vs. Concord, at Brooklyn.....	7	4

THE CINCINNATI CLUB.

Cincinnati vs. Star, of Covington.....	3	1
Cincinnati vs. Olympic, of Louisville.....	4	1
Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia.....	5	1
Cincinnati vs. Ludlow, of Cincinnati.....	5	1
Cincinnati vs. Ludlow, of Cincinnati.....	5	3
Cincinnati vs. Star, of Covington (12 innings) ..	5	5
Cincinnati vs. Milford, of Milford.....	7	0
Cincinnati vs. Eagle, of Louisville.....	7	1
Cincinnati vs. Blue Stockings, of Cincinnati.....	7	2
Cincinnati vs. Star, of Covington.....	7	4
Cincinnati vs. Blue Stockings, of Cincinnati.....	7	3
Cincinnati vs. Star, of Covington	7	6
Cincinnati vs. Eagle, of Louisville.....	8	4
Cincinnati vs. St. Louis.....	9	7

CHATHAM CLUB, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Sept. 22,	Chatham vs. Frontiers, of Brooklyn.....	5	4
Aug. 13,	Chatham vs. Hoboken, of Hoboken.....	8	7
Sept. 1,	Chatham vs. Athletic, of New York.....	8	7
Aug. 31,	Chatham vs. Active, of New York.....	9	0

CONCORD, OF BROOKLYN.

Aug. 26,	Concord vs. Amity, of Brooklyn.....	9	8
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EAGLE, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Aug. 16,	Eagle vs. Capital, of Frankfurt.....	3	1
" 4,	Eagle vs. Louisville, of Louisville.....	4	3
Oct. 8,	Eagle vs. Olympic, of Louisville.....	4	3
Aug. 29,	Eagle vs. Capital, of Frankfurt.....	6	2
June 24,	Eagle vs. Eagle, Jun., of Louisville.....	7	4
Sept. 11,	Eagle vs. St. Louis Reds (professionals).....	7	4
" 8,	Eagle vs. Blue Stocking, of Cincinnati.....	7	6
May 8,	Eagle vs. Westons, of Kokuk, (professionals).....	8	3

Oct. 2,	Eagle vs. Olympic, of Louisville.....	8	5
Aug. 25,	Eagle vs. Ludlow, of Cincinnati.....	8	6
Oct. 12,	Eagle vs. Olympic, of St. Louis.....	9	7

ENTERPRISE CLUB, OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

June 24,	Enterprise vs. Atlantic, of Jamaica.....	3	1
" 23,	Enterprise vs. Centennial, of Freshing.....	5	4
Aug. 10,	Enterprise vs. Suffolk, Jr., of Huntington.....	6	6
June 5,	Enterprise vs. Startie, of Glen Cove.....	8	6
July 28,	Enterprise vs. Red Stocking, of Greenport.....	8	7

THE EQUITABLE, OF NEW YORK.

Sept. 4,	Equitable, vs. Alka.....	8	2
Oct. 9,	Equitable, vs. Wilona.....	9	8

FLYAWAY, OF NEW YORK.

June 3,	Flyaway vs. Olympic, of Manhattanville.....	5	1
Sept. 30,	Flyaway vs. Olympic, of Manhattanville.....	6	1
" 3,	Flyaway vs. Star, of Syracuse.....	7	4
July 1,	Flyaway vs. St. Lawrence, of Kingston.....	9	3
May 24,	Flyaway vs. Keystone, of New York.....	5	7
July 22,	Flyaway vs. Reliance, of Brooklyn.....	9	7

GRAFTON (MASS.) CLUB.

Aug. 21,	Grafton vs. Live Oak, of Lynn.....	4	2
July 26,	Grafton vs. Live Oak, of Lynn.....	5	2
Aug. 16,	Grafton vs. Lowell, of Lowell.....	6	3
" 19,	Grafton vs. T. B. F. U. S., of Bridgeport.....	9	3
July 5,	Grafton vs. Noble, of Framingham.....	9	4
June 5,	Grafton vs. Brown University.....	9	8

HOBOKEN, OF HOBOKEN, N. J.

Sept. 21,	Hoboken vs. Olympic, of Paterson.....	9	2
" 14,	Hoboken vs. Futen, of Brooklyn.....	9	4

JASPER, OF NEW YORK.

Oct. 1,	Jasper vs. Pastime.....	3	0
June 2,	Jasper vs. Eureka.....	5	2
May 29,	Jasper vs. Star, of Newark.....	5	4

KEYSTONE, OF NEW YORK.

Keystone vs. Tuttle and Bailey, of Brooklyn.....	4	6
Keystone vs. Athletic, of New York.....	4	5
Keystone vs. Clatham, of New York.....	6	5
Keystone vs. Reliance, of Brooklyn.....	8	0
Keystone vs. Flyaway, of New York.....	9	7

KEYSTONE CLUB, OF ERIE, PA.

Keystone vs. Oil City, of Oil City.....	8	7
Keystone vs. Northampton, of Northampton.....	9	0

LIVE OAK, OF LYNN, MASS.

Oct.	25,	Live Oak vs. King Philip, at Lynn.	1	0
Aug.	26,	Live Oak vs. Taunton, at Lynn.	3	0
Sept.	16,	Live Oak vs. Star, at Rome, N. Y.	4	1
April	22,	Live Oak vs. Howard, at Lynn.	4	2
"	24,	Live Oak vs. Beacon, at Lynn.	4	3
July	10,	Live Oak vs. Chelsea, at Lynn.	5	0
Oct.	28,	Live Oak vs. Lowell, at Lowell.	6	2
July	7,	Live Oak vs. Mapleleaf, at Watertown, N. Y.	6	3
Sept.	1,	Live Oak vs. Resolute, at Portland, Me.	6	3
June	5,	Live Oak vs. Rollstone, at Lynn.	7	0
Aug.	27,	Live Oak vs. Beacon, at Boston.	7	6
Oct.	19,	Live Oak vs. Cowell, at Lynn.	7	6
Aug.	19,	Live Oak vs. Beacon, at Lynn.	8	1
June	23,	Live Oak vs. Boston, at Lynn.	8	2
Sept.	14,	Live Oak vs. Star, at Syracuse, N. Y.	9	4
April	8,	Live Oak vs. Harvard, at Lynn.	9	7
Oct.	2,	Live Oak vs. Beacon, at Lynn.	9	4
Sept.	2,	Live Oak vs. Lewiston, at Lewiston, Me.	9	5
"	11,	Live Oak vs. Star, at Syracuse, N. Y.	9	5
Aug.	17,	Live Oak vs. Umi, at Lynn.	9	6
Sept.	13,	Live Oak vs. Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y.	9	7
July	9,	Live Oak vs. Beacon, at Lynn.	9	8

LOWELL CLUB, MASS.

Oct.	18,	Lowell vs. Live Oak.	1	0
June	12,	Lowell vs. Live Oak.	3	1
"	21,	Lowell vs. Chelsea.	6	2
Sept.	25,	Lowell vs. Rollstone.	6	2
"	21,	Lowell vs. Taunton.	7	2
"	22,	Lowell vs. King Philip.	7	3
July	3,	Lowell vs. Rollstone.	8	3

MILFORD CLUB, OF MILFORD, O.

July	17,	Milford vs. Star.	3	0
"	24,	Milford vs. Americans.	4	2
June	10,	Milford vs. Buckeye.	4	3
Sept.	16,	Milford vs. Star.	5	2
Aug.	6,	Milford vs. Buckeye.	5	2
June	5,	Milford vs. Cincinnati.	6	0
July	12,	Milford vs. Buckeye.	6	4
"	5,	Milford vs. Alert.	6	5
Oct.	9,	Milford vs. Cincinnati.	6	5
June	3,	Milford vs. Olympic.	7	6
"	10,	Milford vs. Mutual.	8	1
Sept.	17,	Milford vs. Leather Stocking.	9	1
Aug.	28,	Milford vs. Mutual.	9	8

MAPLE LEAF, OF GUELPH, CANADA.

July	4,	Maple Leaf vs. Flyaway, of New York.	7	1
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June 26,	Maple Leaf vs. Aetna, of Detroit.....	7	2
Sept. 4,	Maple Leaf vs. N. Haven, of N. Haven (prof).....	7	5
May 24,	Maple Leaf vs. Tecumseh, of London.....	8	3
July 9,	Maple Leaf vs. Star, of Syracuse.....	9	0
" 6,	Maple Leaf vs. St. Lawrence, of Kingston.....	9	0
Sept. 11,	Maple Leaf vs. St. Lawrence, of Kingston.....	9	0

MUTUAL CLUB, OF MIDDLEPORT, O.

Sept. 21,	Mutual vs. Leather Stocking.....	4	1
Aug. 21,	Mutual vs. Amateur.....	5	2
Sept. 30,	Mutual vs. Downer.....	8	2
July 31,	Mutual vs. Hickory.....	8	4
Sept. 22,	Mutual vs. Buckeye.....	9	3

MUTUAL, OF MEADVILLE, PA.

Mutual vs. Union, of Mercer.....	9	0
Mutual vs. Bradlock, of Bradlock.....	9	0
Mutual vs. Xanthus, of Allegheny.....	9	5

NATIONAL CLUB, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 14,	National vs. Washington.....	7	4
Aug. 20,	National vs. High Boys.....	7	4
April 28,	National vs. Washington.....	7	6
Aug. 27,	National vs. Eagle.....	7	6
Sept. 24,	National vs. Bradlock, of Pa.....	8	3
July 26,	National vs. Eagle.....	8	4
June 22,	National vs. Peabody.....	9	0
Oct. 1,	National vs. Creighton.....	9	4
Sept. 1,	National vs. Creighton.....	9	5

NASSAU, OF BROOKLYN.

Aug. 31,	Nassau vs. Eagle, of Brooklyn.....	4	2
" 23,	Nassau vs. Leo, of Brooklyn.....	6	2
Sept. 7,	Nassau vs. Leroy, of Brooklyn.....	7	4
" 30,	Nassau vs. Leroy, of Brooklyn.....	7	6
Aug. 20,	Nassau vs. Remsen, of Brooklyn.....	8	6
Sept. 15,	Nassau vs. Alert, of Brooklyn.....	9	2
" 22,	Nassau vs. Washington, of Brooklyn.....	9	3

OLYMPIC CLUB, OF PATERSON, N. J.

June 24,	Olympic vs. Union, of Newark.....	5	3
Sept. 17,	Olympic vs. Chelsea, of Brooklyn.....	6	1
Aug. 31,	Olympic vs. Hoboken, of Hoboken.....	6	2
June 28,	Olympic vs. Alpha.....	6	5
Aug. 18,	Olympic vs. Burlington.....	7	3
Sept. 2,	Olympic vs. Randolph.....	9	2
July 28,	Olympic vs. T. B. F. U. S., of Brooklyn.....	9	7

ORCHARD, OF BROOKLYN

Oct. 14 vs. Fish, of Williamburgh.....	6	0
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Orchard vs. Star, of Brooklyn.....	6	1
Orchard vs. Athletic, of New York.....	8	4
Orchard vs. Favorita, of Greenpoint.....	8	5
Orchard vs. Sun, of Greenpoint.....	9	8

OLYMPIC CLUB, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

May 27, Olympic vs. Eureka.....	5	0
Sept. 10, Olympic vs. Eureka.....	5	4
Oct. 3, Olympic vs. Howard.....	6	1
June 5, Olympic vs. Howard.....	9	3

PEABODY, OF BALTIMORE.

Sept. 18, Peabody vs. Oregon, at Gloucester, N. J.....	6	1
July 27, Peabody vs. Excelsior, at Baltimore.....	6	4
Aug. 31, Peabody vs. Swann, at Baltimore.....	6	4
Sept. 9, Peabody vs. Atlantic, at Carlisle, Pa.....	8	4

QUICKSTEP, OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

July 20, Quickstep vs. Dauntless, of Upland.....	5	3
Oct. 7, Quickstep vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia (prof).....	6	4
" 22, Quickstep vs. Flyaway, of New York.....	8	4
Sept. 17, Quickstep vs. Active, of Reading.....	8	6
June 22, Quickstep vs. Media, of Media.....	9	4
Aug. 31, Quickstep vs. Doerr, of Philadelphia.....	9	6
June 10, Quickstep vs. Archer, of Philadelphia.....	9	8
Sept. 7, Quickstep vs. Excelsior, of Philadelphia.....	9	8

RESOLUTE, OF ELIZABETH, N. J.

Aug. 17, Resolute vs. Star, of Newark.....	5	1
Sept. 29, Resolute vs. T. B. F. S., of Bridgeport.....	6	2
Aug. 21, Resolute vs. Tuttle & Bailey, of Brooklyn.....	6	3
" 31, Resolute vs. Barrington, of Burlington.....	6	3
" 5, Resolute vs. Trenton, of Trenton.....	8	6
June 22, Resolute vs. Reliance, of Brooklyn.....	9	0
Sept. 9, Resolute vs. Wilkesbarre, of Wilkesbarre.....	9	4

RHODE ISLAND, OF PROVIDENCE.

July 3, Rhode Island vs. Providence.....	5	4
Aug. 4, Rhode Island vs. Olympic, of New York.....	7	2
" 14, Rhode Island vs. Beacon, of Boston.....	7	4
" 26, Rhode Island vs. Dexter.....	8	2
" 29, Rhode Island vs. Taunton.....	9	8
June 5, Rhode Island vs. Boston, Jan. (10 innings).....	9	8
July 5, Rhode Island vs. Boston, Jan.....	9	5

ROLLSTONE, OF FITCHBURG, MASS.

Oct. —, Rollstone vs. Harvard College.....	6	4
Aug. 20, Rollstone vs. Beacon, of Boston.....	7	0
Sept. 21, Rollstone vs. Mutual, of Washington.....	7	6
Aug. 10, Rollstone vs. Taunton, of Taunton.....	8	5

June	24,	Rollstone vs. Mutual, of Boston.....	.9	6
Aug.	—,	Rollstone vs. Rhode Island, of Providence...	.3	6

RESOLUTE, OF BALTIMORE.

Sept.	10,	Resolute vs. Baltimore, at Georgetown.....	.8	3
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RESOLUTE, OF RENOVO, PA.

Sept.	13,	Resolute vs. Mountain City, of Altoona.....	.5	1
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STAR, OF COVINGTON.

July	10,	Star vs. Ludlow, at Cincinnati.....	.2	0
Aug.	2,	Star vs. Buckeye, at Columbus.....	.3	2
"	7,	Star vs. Ludlow, at Cincinnati.....	.4	2
"	24,	Star vs. Eagle, at Louisville.....	.4	3
Sept.	3,	Star vs. Ludlow, at Cincinnati.....	.4	3
July	15,	Star vs. St. Louis Reds, at Covington.....	.5	3
"	31,	Star vs. Milford, at Milford.....	.5	3
Aug.	31,	Star vs. Cincinnati, at Covington (12 innings)...	.5	5
Sept.	11,	Star vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati.....	.6	2
June	4,	Star vs. Eagle, at Cincinnati.....	.6	4
"	16,	Star vs. Blue Stocking, at Covington.....	.6	5
Oct.	9,	Star vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati.....	.7	3
June	5,	Star vs. Olympic, at Louisville.....	.7	6
Sept.	28,	Star vs. Americans, at Cincinnati.....	.7	6
July	5,	Star vs. Olympic, at Louisville.....	.8	6
Sept.	4,	Star vs. St. Louis Reds, at St. Louis.....	.8	5
July	8,	Star vs. Buckeye, at Columbus.....	.9	2
"	9,	Star vs. Eckford, at Maysville.....	.9	6

STAR, OF SYRACUSE.

Aug.	30,	Star vs. Piawaway, at Syracuse.....	.3	1
Oct.	2,	Star vs. Rochester, at Rochester.....	.5	2
Aug.	11,	Star vs. Lone Star, at Herkimer (10 innings)...	.7	6
Sept.	9,	Star vs. Franklin, at Auburn.....	.8	5

STAR CLUB, OF NEWARK, N. J.

Aug.	7,	Star vs. Trenton, of Trenton.....	.6	2
"	27,	Star vs. Tuttle and Bailey, of Brooklyn.....	.8	2
May	29,	Star vs. Field.....	.8	4
July	5,	Star vs. Silver Star, of New York.....	.9	6

STATEN ISLAND, OF NEW YORK.

Aug.	31,	Staten Island vs. Produce Exchange, of N. Y.....	.6	5
"	21,	Staten Island vs. Concord, Brooklyn (11 inn.)...	.8	7
"	18,	Staten Island vs. Athletic, of New York.....	.9	4

ST. LAWRENCE, OF KINGSTON, CANADA.

July	10,	St. Lawrence vs. Maple Leaf (12 innings)...	.3	2
May	24,	St. Lawrence vs. Ottawa, at Ottawa.....	.9	8

THE SAN FRANCISCO CLUB, CAL.

March	21,	San Francisco vs. Athletics.....	.5	2
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T. B. F. U. S. CLUB, OF BRIDGEPORT, CT.

Aug.	24,	T. B. vs. Live Oak, of Lynn.....	2	0
May	18,	T. B. vs. Yale University.....	6	5
June	10,	T. B. vs. Flyaway, of Brooklyn.....	8	4
Sept.	9,	T. B. vs. Danbury, of Danbury.....	9	2
"	3,	T. B. vs. Monitor, of Waterbury.....	9	5
July	9,	T. B. vs. Bridgeport, of Bridgeport.....	9	8

TWILIGHT CLUB, OF CINCINNATI, O.

Nov.	14,	Twilight vs. Eagle.....	8	7
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UNION CLUB OF NEWARK, N. J.

Union	vs.	Irvington, of Irvington.....	5	3
Union	vs.	Hoboken, of Hoboken.....	5	3
Union	vs.	Hoboken, of Hoboken.....	6	4
Union	vs.	T. B. F. U. S., of Bridgeport, Ct.....	7	4
Union	vs.	Alpha, of Roseville.....	8	5
Union	vs.	Keystone, of New York.....	9	2

WINONA CLUB, OF FLATBUSH, L. I.

Aug.	7,	Winona vs. Produce Exchange, of New York.....	9	0
July	5,	Winona vs. Startle, of Glen Cove, L. I.....	9	6

WARREN, OF FORT WARREN, MASS.

July	31,	Warren, vs. Ergleston, of Boston.....	8	5
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YALE CLUB.

June	25,	Yale vs. Amherst.....	5	3
"	21,	Yale vs. New Haven.....	6	4
July	3,	Yale vs. Princeton.....	9	4
June	26,	Yale vs. Harvard.....	9	4
"	15,	Yale vs. T. B. F. U. S.....	9	6

CRICKET CLUB, OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

July	27,	Cricket vs. Arlington, New York.....	2	9
Aug.	14,	Cricket vs. Comet, Norwich.....	2	5
Sept.	2,	Cricket vs. Star (10 innings).....	5	6
"	18,	Cricket vs. Irving, Honesdale.....	3	6

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

In 1875 no less than thirteen clubs entered the lists in the professional arena viz., the Boston, Athletic, Hartford, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Mutual, New Haven, Red Stocking, Washington, Centennial, Atlantic, and Western of Keokuk. The series consisted of ten games, six to be played as the legal quota. At the close of the season but seven clubs had played their legal quota, three having suspended before August. Once more the Boston came to the front, and this time with a record surpassing that of any club that ever entered for the pennant, as the appended table for 1875 shows, the record including all the games played, won and lost, from April 29 to October 30, inclusive:

CLUB.	Boston.	Athletic.	Hartford.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Red Stocking.	Washington.	Centennial.	Atlantic.	Western.	Games won.
Boston.....	8	9	7	6	7	10	5	1	5	5	6	1	71	
Athletic.....	2	3	6	8	7	6	7	0	5	2	0	0	53	
Hartford.....	1	4	5	4	6	8	8	0	4	1	10	0	54	
St. Louis.....	2	1	5	5	3	7	2	2	2	6	2	4	50	
Philadelphia.....	0	2	4	5	7	12	4	1	2	3	7	0	37	
Chicago.....	2	1	4	5	3	3	2	3	6	0	2	4	20	
Mutual.....	0	3	2	6	5	7	4	2	0	2	7	1	29	
New Haven.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	7	
Red Stocking.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Centennial.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Atlantic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Western.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Games lost.....	8	20	28	29	31	37	28	19	13	23	13	10	53	

The champion team for 1875 included White, catcher; Spaulding, pitcher; McVey, first base; Barnes, second base; Schafer, third base; Geo. Wright, short stop; Leonard, left field; O'Rourke, center field; and Manning, right field; with Beals, H. Wright and Heifert, assistants.

THE PROFESSIONAL AVERAGES FOR 1875.

The appended table presents the average of first-base hits made by players who took part in five games and over in the professional championship series during 1875. The list includes only those who made an average of one base-hit or more to a game.

<i>Player and Club.</i>	<i>Av. of 1st. B. H.</i>	<i>Player and Club.</i>	<i>Av. of 1st. B. H.</i>
Barnes, Boston.....	1.79	Manning, Boston.....	1.21
G. Wright, Boston.....	1.73	Boyd, Atlantic.....	1.20
White, Boston.....	1.66	Mills, Hartford.....	1.20
McVey, Boston.....	1.60	Waterman, Chicago.....	1.20
Sutton, Athletic.....	1.51	Casey, Hartford.....	1.19
Pike, St. Louis.....	1.52	Luff, New Haven.....	1.19
Leonard, Boston.....	1.51	Warner, Centennial.....	1.17
Craver, Athletic.....	1.50	A. Alison, Hartford.....	1.17
Arson, Athletic.....	1.48	Peters, Chicago.....	1.16
Force, Athletic.....	1.47	D. Allison, Hartford.....	1.15
Stocking, Boston.....	1.39	Bond, Hartford.....	1.13
Barlock, Hartford.....	1.38	Remsen, Hartford.....	1.12
Hines, Chicago.....	1.38	Pearce, St. Louis.....	1.11
Meyerle, Philadelphia.....	1.37	McGinley, New Haven...1.10	
McGeary, Philadelphia...1.36		Higham, Mutual.....	1.09
Hofert, Boston.....	1.36	Hastings, Chicago.....	1.08
O'Rourke, Boston.....	1.35	Battin, St. Louis.....	1.08
Engler, Athletic.....	1.33	Glenn, St. Louis.....	1.07
Mannen, Philadelphia...1.32		Gould, New Haven.....	1.04
Devlin, Chicago.....	1.31	Ferguson, Hartford.....	1.04
Hollsworth, Mutual.....	1.30	Lachan, Hartford....1.03	
Confort, St. Louis.....	1.30	Bradley, St. Louis.....	1.02
Hall, Athletic.....	1.30	Kessler, Atlantic.....	1.02
York, Hartford.....	1.29	Gerhardt, Mutual.....	1.01
Hallman, Mutual.....	1.29	Snyder, Philadelphia...1.01	
Barnes, Athletic.....	1.29	Elick, St. Louis R. Stock.1.00	
Harris, St. Louis R. Stock.1.28		Say, Washington.....	1.00
McBride, Athletic.....	1.27	Jones, Western.....	1.00
Parker, Athletic.....	1.27	McKelvey, N. Haven....1.00	
Banks, Boston.....	1.26	Geer, New Haven.....	1.00
Clapp, Athletic.....	1.25	Harbidge, Hartford.....	1.00
Schaffer, Boston.....	1.25	Hicks, Mutual.....	1.00
Start, Mutual.....	1.24	Chapman, St. Louis....1.00	
Addy, Philadelphia.....	1.23		

THE "CHICAGO" GAMES OF 1875.

The number of clubs which were Chicagoed in 1875 included all in the arena, not a club excepting.

The Bostons were "Chicagoed" once, the Centennials once, the Westerns once, the St. Louis three times, the St. Louis Reds four times, the Harriers, Chicago and Washingtons each five times, the Mutuals six times, and the New Havens and Atlantics eight times each. The record of Chicago games is as follows:

June	19,	Chicago vs. Hartford, at Chicago (11 inn's)...	1	0
May	11,	Chicago vs. Red Sox, at St. Louis.....	1	0
"	21,	Hartford vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.....	1	0
June	14,	Mutual vs. Western.....	1	0
"	8,	Chicago vs. Boston, at Chicago.....	2	0
Aug.	20,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	2	0
"	5,	Chicago vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia...	2	0
Sept.	13,	Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	3	0
June	27,	Red Stocking vs. Washington, at St. Louis...	3	0
"	17,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	4	0
Aug.	13,	Mutual vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	4	0
May	22,	Mutual vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	4	0
July	28,	Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Philadelphia...	4	0
May	17,	Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	5	0
Aug.	27,	Athletic vs. Chicago, at Chicago.....	5	0
May	11,	Athletic vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	5	0
Sept.	23,	Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	5	0
May	24,	Boston vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia.....	5	0
Oct.	18,	Hartford vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.....	5	0
April	19,	Boston vs. New Haven, at Boston.....	6	0
July	17,	Boston vs. Chicago, at Boston.....	6	0
Sept.	25,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	6	0
"	11,	St. Louis vs. Hartford, at St. Louis.....	6	0
May	20,	St. Louis vs. Red Stocking, at St. Louis.....	6	0
July	22,	St. Louis vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	6	0
"	5,	Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.....	7	0
Aug.	10,	Hartford vs. Mutual, at Hartford.....	7	0
July	14,	Hartford vs. Philadelphia, at Hartford.....	8	0
"	3,	Red Stocking vs. Washington, at St. Louis...	8	0
May	5,	Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.....	8	0
June	3,	Chicago vs. Mutual, at Chicago.....	8	0
July	22,	Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	9	0
May	29,	Washington vs. New Haven, at Washington...	9	0
June	26,	Hartford vs. Red Stocking, at St. Louis.....	9	0
May	6,	St. Louis vs. Chicago, at St. Louis.....	10	0

June	14,	Hartford vs. New Haven, at Hartford.....	10	0
"	22,	Boston vs. Atlantic, at Providence.....	11	0
May	17,	Boston vs. Athletic, at Boston.....	12	0
June	11,	Hartford vs. New Haven, at Hartford.....	12	0
Aug.	6,	Hartford vs. Athletic, at Brooklyn.....	13	0
May	10,	Philadelphia vs. New Haven, at New Haven.....	13	0
Oct.	2,	Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.....	14	0
June	7,	Chicago vs. Mutual, at Chicago.....	14	0
May	27,	Chicago vs. Red Stocking, at Chicago.....	15	0
Aug.	9,	Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia.....	16	0
Sept.	7,	Boston vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia.....	16	0
May	8,	Hartford vs. Washington, at Hartford....	16	0
Oct.	4,	Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven....	18	0
May	3,	Athletic vs. Washington, at Washington....	21	0
June	9,	Athletic vs. Atlantic, at Philadelphia.....	23	0
May	1,	Boston vs. Washington, at Richmond.....	24	0

THE PITCHING OF 1875.

The appended tables give the averages of earned runs and base hits made by the professional club pitchers during the season of 1875.

	<i>Games.</i>	<i>Earned Runs.</i>	<i>B. H.</i>	<i>Av. Earned Runs.</i>	<i>Av. B.H.</i>
Crosby, Western.....	11	4	92	0.36	8.36
Zetlein, Chicago.....	28	22	249	0.78	8.81
Manning, Boston.....	16	15	136	0.93	8.50
McBride, Athletic.....	60	64	597	1.06	9.95
Bard, Hartford.....	59	44	310	1.13	7.95
Cummings, Hartford.....	47	55	391	1.16	8.32
Golden, Chicago.....	13	17	144	1.30	11.09
Zetlein, Philadelphia.....	21	28	211	1.33	11.05
Spalding, Boston.....	63	87	587	1.38	9.31
Pascoe, Philadelphia.....	41	57	381	1.39	9.29
Brown, Red Sox.....	10	14	93	1.40	9.00
Chase, Atlantic.....	14	21	152	1.50	9.43
Dwyer, Chicago.....	23	35	232	1.52	10.08
Knight, Athletic.....	13	23	124	1.77	9.53
Nichols, New Haven.....	20	53	200	1.86	10.00
Bradley, St. Louis.....	55	103	511	1.87	9.29
Mattias, Mutual.....	65	125	676	1.92	10.40
Beard, Cincinnati.....	14	28	171	2.00	12.21
Crosby, Atlantic.....	14	56	292	2.33	12.16
Stearns, Washington.....	12	44	199	3.66	16.58

The following is the fielding record made by the pitchers of 1875, as made up by Mr. A. H. Wright of the Athletic Club.

	Games.	Put Out.	Assisted.	Av. Put Out.	Av. Assisted.	Av. Fielding.
Nicholas, New Haven.....	50	17	161	3.22	3.22	3.23
Knight, Athletic.....	10	28	11	2.80	1.10	3.90
Bond, Hartford.....	59	35	93	3.22	2.38	3.60
Bradley, St. Louis.....	61	54	118	3.25	1.95	2.81
Cassidy, Atlantic.....	24	20	47	2.83	1.96	2.79
Spalding, Boston.....	63	65	178	4.00	1.60	2.72
Canton, Atlantic.....	14	8	50	0.57	2.14	2.71
Cummings, Hartford.....	47	28	94	0.59	2.00	2.59
Zettlein, Chicago.....	28	29	51	0.71	1.82	2.73
Bechtel, Centennial.....	14	10	25	0.71	1.79	2.50
Fisher, Philadelphia.....	41	47	51	1.14	1.25	2.39
Manning, Boston.....	16	16	22	1.00	1.37	2.37
Devlin, Chicago.....	23	14	40	0.61	1.74	2.35
Golden, Chicago.....	13	13	17	1.00	1.39	2.39
Matthews, Mutual.....	64	46	99	0.72	1.54	2.25
Stearns, Washington.....	12	9	13	0.75	1.08	1.83
McBride, Athletic.....	60	27	70	0.45	1.16	1.61

THE BEST COLLEGE GAME.

The following is the score of the best College game of 1875 played at New Haven.

PRINCETON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	YALE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Mohr, 2d b.....	0	1	1	1	2	Hotchkiss, c f.....	0	0	1	0	0
Loughlin, ss....	1	0	2	4	1	Morse, r f.....	0	0	0	0	0
Walker, c f.....	0	2	0	0	0	Knight, 2d b.....	0	0	3	2	0
Campbell, 1st b..	0	0	11	0	0	Avery, p.....	0	0	0	4	2
Woods, 2d b.....	0	0	3	3	1	Biglow, 2d ss.....	0	0	1	0	1
Kearse, r f.....	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, 1st b.....	0	0	11	0	0
Mann, p.....	1	2	1	2	1	Maxwell, c.....	0	0	8	2	2
Denny, c.....	1	2	5	2	2	Smith, 1 f.....	0	0	2	0	0
Darfield, 1 f.....	0	0	4	0	0	Wheeler, ss.....	0	0	1	4	1
Totals.....	3	8	27	12	7	Totals.....	0	0	27	12	6
Princeton.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3
Yale.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

First base by errors—Princeton, 2; Yale, 2. Runs earned, none. Umpire, Mr. Dunning. Time, 1h. 40m.

THE PROFESSIONAL CLUB PROFITS.

By way of showing what a well managed professional club can do in running its nine on a square basis we give below the financial report of the Boston club for 1875.

Report of the Treasurer of the Boston Base-ball Association for the year ending November 30, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from former account.....	\$833 13
Gate receipts.....	61 987 74
Members' tickets.....	1,916 19
	<hr/>
Total income.....	\$37,767 03

EXPENSES.

Players' salaries.....	\$20 685 00
Advertising, printing, etc.....	1,440 88
Rent of grounds.....	617 50
Care of grounds and wages.....	888 82
Repairs of grounds.....	680 27
Sanitary expenses at grounds.....	104 00
Uniforms, balls, bats, etc.....	223 94
Old accounts.....	470 53
Rooms at 30 Essex St., viz:	
Furnish up.....	712 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	898 37
Rent.....	344 00
	<hr/>
	1,955 37
Loss of subscriptions.....	128 50
Traveling expenses.....	6,808 73
Tea, grog, postage, etc.....	750 82
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$34,565 94
Balance.....	3,201 07

The above report has been by us examined, compared with the treasurer's books and found correct.

(Signed) N. T. APOLLONIO,	}	Directors.
(Signed) JOHN O. HAYNES,		
(Signed) JOHN P. REED,		

THE AMATEUR CONVENTION.

The fourth convention of the existing National Association of Amateur Players was held at Assembly Hall, corner of Tenth and Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of March 8th, 1876, and in a brief session of about four hours transacted their business harmoniously, legislated in the interests of the regular amateur clubs, adopted stringent rules against revolving, and amended their playing code of rules so as to conform as nearly as they could to the regular professional code, thereby insuring to the fraternity at large one set of rules of the game to govern all.

The attendance was not large, nor was it expected to be so, as the meeting was designed to include only the regular amateur organizations and to leave out the semi-professionals as much as possible. The convention was called to order by the Vice-President, Mr. Meyers, of the Flyaway Club, who had to take the chair in the absence of the President of the Association. On calling the roll the following clubs were found to be represented by delegates:

American, of Philadelphia, H. Dibblebeck.

Androscoggin, of Lewistown, Maine, C. J. Isherwood.

Alaska, of New York, G. Lafay and J. Sullivan.

Arlington, of New York, C. W. Budget and C. Pursell.

Beacon, of Boston, A. C. Crawford and G. H. Southworth.

Confidence, of New Rochelle, M. J. Dillon.

Chatham, of New York, J. Havemeyer.

Defiance, of Philadelphia, C. J. Devlin.

Elm City, of New Haven, E. B. Price.

Flyaway, of New York, J. G. H. Meyer and W. J. Kelly.

Hoboken, of Hoboken, J. Lewis and A. McHale.

Hayward, of Colchester, Conn., J. C. Stoy.

Jasper, of Manhattan College, I. M. Pollock.

Keystone, of New York, C. Hovey.

Mutual, of Washington, T. L. Brooks.

Namackess, of Brooklyn, H. Chalmers.

Olympic, of New York, D. J. Martin.

Star, of Syracuse, G. W. Brackett.

By a vote of the Convention the Star Club, of Syracuse, being shown to be a co-operative professional club, was rejected, as also the Braddock Club for similar cause. During the discussion on the admission of these clubs, Mr. Kelly, of the Flyaway, warmly advocated the Association's adhering to a strictly amateur basis of representation. He argued that there was the League Association for the stock company pro-

fessional clubs, the National Professional Association for the co-operative and semi-professional organizations, and the National Amateur Association for the regular amateur clubs.

Several amendments were made to the constitution with a view of strengthening the Judiciary Committee so as to empower them to punish revolving with more severity than hitherto. Among the amended rules was that made to Rule 3, Section 1, to which the following clause was added:

College club players, who are actual students, and players in Commercial nines, who are veritable employees of the establishments they represent, are exempted from the sixty day rule, provided they play with but one other club than the college club or Commercial nine to which they are attached. Last season a college club player or one of a Commercial nine, could play with half a dozen other clubs.

After the reports had been read and dues paid—\$2 from each club—the election for officers took place. The able manner in which Wm. Meyers had presided pointed him out as a fit man for the position, and by a unanimous vote the Secretary was empowered to cast a ballot in his favor, and he was thereby elected President of the Association. A committee was then appointed to nominate candidates for the other positions, and they recommended the following officers, who were duly elected; Vice President, H. H. Dibblelock, of the American Club, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, M. J. Dillon, of the Griffins, of New Rochelle; Secretary, C. Pausel, of the Arlington, of New York, and Judge Advocate, A. C. Crawford, of the Princeton College nine.

It is the desire of the President that any parties who know of their own knowledge that any clubs in the Association are semi-professional in their organization, that is, pay their players either by "money, place or emolument" that they send in the facts in writing to the Secretary of the Association, care of Arlington Club, 248 Fourth avenue, New York. If the Association be reduced to a dozen clubs, they are bent upon making it strictly amateur. The new Association rule is as follows:

Section 4. No person who shall be in arrears to any other club than the one he plays with, or shall at any time receive compensation for his services as a player, shall be competent to play in any match. All players who play base ball for money, place or emolument, shall be regarded as professional players; and no professional player shall take part in any amateur game; and any club giving any compensation to a player or allowing, to their knowledge, a player in their nine to play in a match for compensation, shall be debarred from membership in this Association. A club, however, shall be permitted to pay the legitimate traveling expenses of its mem-

The New Game.

The base-ball arena of 1875 was marked by an improved rule of playing the game, viz.: that of playing ten men on the field and making ten innings the full game instead of nine. This is just such an improvement in the playing rules of the game as occurred ten years ago, when the "fly game" superseded the old rule of the bound catch of fair balls. Ten years ago we inaugurated a series of prize games on the old Star grounds and the Capitoline and Union grounds for the purpose of practically illustrating the then new rule of the "fly game." In these games we had ten men on each side, the tenth man playing at "right short." The result of the experiment was fine displays of fielding, shorter games and smaller scores than had previously been known in the history of the game. At the next convention, the "fly game" was adopted. We did not present the ten men improvement at that time, as we were content with getting the fly rule passed. The time has arrived, however, when the improvement we practically tested ten years ago can be advantageously introduced, especially in regard to giving an additional attraction to the professional campaign of 1875.

The base-ball field, as at present placed, is what sailors would call "lobsided;" the position of "short-stop" giving one man more to the left side of the field than the right side has. Originally the short stop was introduced more as an assistant to the pitcher than any thing else, but the position has grown to be one of the most important of the infield. In the early years of the game, before any thing like scientific batting came into vogue, the hitting was more to the left field than the right, but since skill and judgment have been brought to bear on the hitting, those handling the ash skillfully have not been slow in discovering the open space between first and second bases, and the result has been a decided increase in the average of hits to the right field, until now the hitting in that direction in first-class matches is equal to that to the left.

To guard this weak point of late seasons it has been customary for Captains of times to place their infield in such positions as to cover "right short" more than was previously done; but in doing this the Captains have had to withdraw their men more from the left than is safe, and the result has been an increase in chances for fair hits to the left, and especially over second base, so that what has been gained at right short has been lost by the openings necessarily given in other portions of the infield.

Moreover, the new style of scientific batting known as "fair ball" hitting, has developed an open space for safe hits even more important to guard against, in order to save runs, than the opening at right short.

It is in regard to this very point that the new rule of ten men comes into play with excellent effect, for with a "right short" added to the infield, the second baseman is not only enabled to cover his own position and part of short stops, but the latter can play up nearer to third, and thereby allow the third baseman to cover the very space which is now open to fair foul hitting. The ten men rule is, therefore, the only one which affords the field an opportunity to cover this new feature of batting.

There is, however, a new point which the ten men rule affords an opportunity of developing, and that is, that when occasion requires, the tenth man can be brought round to support the catcher, as a sort of long stop, whereby long foul balls on the fly or bound can be attended to, as well as passed balls, while the catcher proper is employed in looking out for sharp tips and throws to the bases. The fact is, the improvement is one which in every way commends itself for adoption, while there is not a reasonable objection that can be brought against it.

THE PROFESSIONAL RULES.

The Western Professional Association, composed of eight stock company clubs, have adopted last year's amateur code of rules with some amendments, which are any thing but improvements. For instance, in place of the proposed amendment of calling balls on every *second* unfair ball delivered by the pitcher, and strikes on every *second* fair ball allowed to pass the batsman without being struck at, the appended rules have been adopted.

CALLED BALLS.

"All balls delivered to the bat which are not sent in over the home base, or at the sight from the ground called for by the batsman, shall be called in the order of every third consecutive ball thus unfairly delivered; and when three such balls shall have been called, the striker shall take his first base, and also every player occupying a base who is thereby forced to leave said base shall also in such case take one base. No "ball" shall, however, be called, until the ball has passed the line of the home base."

CALLING STRIKES.

"Should the batsman fail to strike at a "good ball" or should he strike at and fail to hit the ball, the umpire shall call "one strike" and two strikes should he again fail when two strikes have been called, should the batsman not strike at the next "good ball" the umpire shall warn him by calling "good ball." But should he strike at and fail to hit the ball, or

should he fail to strike at or hit the next *good* ball, three strikes must be called, and the batsman must run to first base as in the case of hitting a fair ball."

In determining the balls the batsman is allowed to select as suitable for him to strike at, he is, under the new professional code, to follow the appended rules.

"The batsman, on taking his position, must call for either a "*high ball*," a "*low ball*," or a "*fair ball*," and the umpire shall notify the pitcher to deliver the ball as required; such call shall not be changed after the first ball delivered."

"A "*high ball*" shall be one sent in above the waist of the batsman but not higher than his shoulder. A "*low ball*" shall be one sent in *not lower* than within *one foot* of the ground, but *not higher* than his waist. A "*fair ball*" shall be one between the range of *shoulder high* and *one foot* from the ground. All the above must be *over the home base*, and when fairly delivered, shall be considered good balls to the bat."

In stepping outside the lines of his position the batsman is given out at once on a foul strike.

The new rules in regard to running the bases are practically the same as in the Amateur code. They are as follows:

"No base shall be run or run be scored when a fair or foul ball has been caught or momentarily held before touching the ground, unless the base held when the ball was hit is retouched by the base-runner after the ball has been so caught or held **by the fielder.**"

"No run or base can be made upon a foul ball that shall touch the ground before being caught or held by a fielder, and any player running bases shall return, without being put out, to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and remain on such base until the ball is held by the pitcher."

"Any player running the bases on fair or foul balls caught before touching the ground must return to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and retouch such base before attempting to make another or score a run, and such player shall be liable to be put out in so retouching, as in the case of running to first base when a fair ball is hit and not caught flying."

The penalty for stopping the ball with the fielding cap is the giving of two bases as follows:

"Should any fielder stop or catch the ball with his cap, or any part of his dress, the umpire shall call '*dead ball*,' and two runners shall each be entitled to two bases on any fair hit ball so stopped or caught. Should the ball be unlawfully stopped by any outside player not concerned in the play, the umpire must call '*dead ball*,' and players running bases at the time shall be entitled to the bases they were running for, and the ball be regarded as dead until it is held by the pitcher while standing within the lines of his position."

THE NATIONAL AMATEUR ASSOCIATION PLAYING RULES,

As Adopted March 8th, 1876.

RULE FIRST.—THE MATERIALS OF THE GAME.

THE BALL.

SECTION 1.—The ball must weigh not less than five, nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois. It must measure not less than nine, nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. It must be composed of India rubber and woolen yarn, and be covered with leather. The quantity of rubber used in the ball shall be one ounce, and the rubber used shall be vulcanized and in mould form. It shall be optional, however, with clubs to use a ball composed of woolen yarn and leather without rubber, provided the ball, in all other respects, is of regulation size and dimensions.

FURNISHING THE BALL.

SEC. 2.—In the first and odd games of a series the ball played with shall be furnished by the challenging club, and in the second and even games by the challenged club. But when "single" games are played only, the ball shall be furnished by the challenging club. In all cases it shall become the property of the winning club, as a trophy of victory.

A LEGAL BALL.

SEC. 3.—No ball shall be played with in any regular match game except as provided in Sec. 1 of this rule unless it be of the regulation size, weight and materials, and also have the name of its maker, and the figures indicating its weight and circumference, plainly stamped on its cover.

A RIPPED BALL.

SEC. 4.—When the ball becomes cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or otherwise damaged, a new ball shall be called for by the umpire at the end of an even innings, at the request of either captain, and the same shall be furnished by the club supplying the first ball used in the game.

THE BAT.

SEC. 5.—The bat must be round, and must not exceed two

and a-half inches in diameter in the thickest part. It must be made wholly of wood, and must not exceed forty-two inches in length.

THE BASES.

SEC. 6.—The bases must be four in number, and they must be placed and securely fastened upon each corner of a square whose sides are respectively thirty yards. The bases must be so constructed and placed as to be distinctly seen by the umpire, and must cover a space equal to one square foot of surface. The first, second and third bases shall be canvas bags, painted white, and filled with some soft material; the home base shall consist of wood, iron or stone whitened, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface, and with one corner of it facing the pitcher's position, said corner touching the intersection of the foul lines.

POSITION OF THE BASES.

SEC. 7.—The base from which the ball is struck shall be designated the home base, and must be directly opposite to the second base; the first base must always be that upon the right hand, and the third base that upon the left hand side of the striker, when occupying his position at the home base. And in all match games, a line connecting the home and first base and the home and third base, as also the lines of the striker's and pitcher's positions, shall be marked by the use of chalk, or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire. The base bag shall be considered the base, and not the post to which it is, or should, be fastened. The line of the home base shall extend four feet from each side corner of the base, and it shall be drawn parallel to a line extending from first to third base.

RULE SECOND.—THE GAME.

THE INNINGS.

SECTION 1.—The game shall consist of nine innings to each side; when, at the close of such number of innings, should the number of runs be equal, the play shall be continued until a majority of runs, upon an equal number of innings, shall be declared, which shall conclude the game. All innings must be concluded at the time the third hand is put out.

FIVE INNINGS NECESSARY.

SEC. 2.—Under no circumstances shall a game be considered as played, or a ball be claimed or delivered as the trophy of victory, unless five innings on each side shall have been played to a close. And should darkness or rain intervene before the third hand is put out in the closing part of the fifth inning of a game, the umpire shall declare "no game."

DRAWN GAMES.

SEC. 3.—Whenever a game of five or more innings on each

side is stopped by darkness, rain, or other such causes, and the score at the time is equal on the even innings played, then the game shall be declared drawn; but under no other circumstances (except as provided in Rule 2, Section 8) shall a drawn game be declared.

IRREGULAR GAMES.

Sec. 4.—No ball shall be claimed or delivered (except as otherwise provided in these rules) unless it be won in a regular match game; and no match game shall be considered regular if any of the rules of the game be violated by either of the contesting nines, whether by mutual consent or otherwise.

FORFEITED GAMES.

Sec. 5.—Whenever a match shall have been determined upon between two clubs, play shall be called at the exact hour appointed; and should either party fail to produce their players within thirty minutes thereafter, the party so failing shall forfeit the game and ball to the club having their nine players on the ground ready to play, and the game so forfeited shall be considered as won, and so counted in the list of matches; and the winning club shall be entitled to a score of nine runs to represent any game so forfeited. Should the delinquent club, however, fail to play on account of the recent death of one of its active members or from an unavoidable accident, no such forfeiture shall be declared.

RAIN.

Section 6.—Should rain begin to fall during the progress of a match game, the umpire shall, at the request of either captain, promptly note the time it began to rain, and should the rain continue for five minutes, he shall suspend play directly; and such a suspended game shall not be resumed until, in the opinion of the umpire, the ground is in fit condition for fair playing.

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

Sec. 7.—When the umpire calls "play," the game must at once be proceeded with, and the party failing to take their appointed positions in the game within five minutes thereafter shall forfeit the game. All such forfeited games shall be recorded as won by a score of nine runs to none, and the game so won shall be placed to the credit of the nine ready to continue the game. When the umpire calls "time," play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, time be run or run be scored.

SUSPENDING PLAY.

Sec. 8.—The umpire in any match shall determine when play shall be suspended; and, if the game can not be fairly continued, it shall be decided by the score of the last equal innings played; the one nine shall have completed their in-

nings, and the other nine shall have equaled or exceeded the score of their opponents in their incomplete innings; then, in the first event the game shall be declared drawn, and in the latter case, the nine having the largest score shall be declared the winners; also in all games terminating similarly, the total score obtained shall be recorded as the score of the game.

"CALLING" A GAME.

Sec. 9.—When the umpire "calls" a game it shall end; but when he merely suspends play for any stated period, it may be resumed at the point at which it was suspended, provided such suspension does not extend beyond the day of the match.

RULE THIRD.—THE PLAYERS.

ELIGIBLE PLAYERS.

SECTION 1.—In playing all matches, nine players from each club shall constitute a full field, and they must be members of the club which they represent. They also must not have been members of any other club, in or out of the National Association of Amateur Players, for sixty days immediately prior to the match. College-club players who are actual students, and players in "commercial lines" who are regular employees of the establishment they represent, are exempted from the operation of this prohibition. But no player is permitted to play with a college club or "commercial line" and another regular club. Any player, however, producing a written statement from the secretary of the club he last legally played with, that they have released him by disbandment or in any manner except expulsion, may play in another club within sixty days, provided that he shall not during the season rejoin the club so releasing him. Every player taking part in a regular match game, no matter what number of innings are played, shall be, in the meaning of this section of the rules, considered a member of the club he plays with. Any person playing with a club other than the one of which he is a member, may, within sixty days after committing the offense, be prosecuted by any club in the Association, and upon conviction he shall be debarred from playing as an amateur for the remainder of the season. Any club playing such an offending and debarred member shall, on complaint of any club, forfeit all match games in which he shall have played after such conviction by a score of nine to none.

INELIGIBLE PLAYERS.

Sec. 2.—No person who shall at any time during the year the match is played in have been constitutionally expelled from another club for dishonorable conduct, shall be competent to take part in any match game; and no player who

the nine taking their position on the field in the third inning of the game shall be substituted for a player in the nine, except for reason of illness or injury. If any person shall take part in any match game in a professional manner, such person shall be liable to play out of an amateur league and the team for which he plays, and any club playing such a person shall forfeit the game so played.

BETTING PROHIBITED.

Sec. 3.—No person engaged in a match, either as umpire, scorer or player, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any bet upon the game.

NO COMPENSATION FOR SERVICE.

Sec. 4.—No person who shall be in arrears to any other club that the one he plays with, or shall at any time receive compensation for his services as a player, shall be competent to play in any match. All players who play for hire for place, equipment or money shall be regarded as professional players; and no professional player shall take part in any match game; and any club paying any compensation to a player, or having to their knowledge a player in their nine playing for hire for compensation, or in violation of this section of the rules, shall be declared or suspended from membership in this Association, as the Judiciary Committee may determine. A club, however, shall be permitted to pay the legitimate traveling expenses of its members.

POSITIONS OF PLAYERS.

Sec. 5.—Positions of players and choice of first innings shall be determined by captains previously appointed for that purpose by the two competing clubs. The line numbers of each competing club shall be privileged to take any position in the field the captain may choose to assign them.

SUBSTITUTES.

Sec. 6.—No player, not in position on the field, or ready to take his turn at the bat, after the close of the third inning, and before the commencement of the fourth innings, shall be substituted for any other player, or take part in the game, except in case of injury, and as provided in Section 14 of Rule VI.

INFRAVING THE RULES.

Sec. 7.—Any club, or member thereof, willfully infringing any rule of the game, or of this Association, shall, after trial by the Judiciary Committee, be liable, for the first offense, to the penalty of suspension from membership of the Association or club—when not otherwise provided—for any period the said committee may direct, not exceeding one year, and expulsion from such membership for the second offense. All games in which any of the rules of the Amateur Association are infringed by a club or member thereof, shall also be

considered forfeited games, and shall be recorded as games won by a score of nine runs to none, and against the club infringing the rules.

RULE FOURTH.—THE PITCHING DEPARTMENT.

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

SECTION. 1.—The pitcher's position shall be within a space of ground six feet square, the front line of which shall be distant forty-five feet from the center of the home base; and the center of the square shall be equi-distant from the first and third bases. Each corner of the square shall be marked by a flat iron plate or stone six inches square.

DELIVERING THE BALL.

SEC. 2.—The player who delivers the ball to the bat must do so while within the lines of the pitcher's position, and he must remain within them until the ball has left his hand; and he shall not make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat while outside the lines of the pitcher's position. The ball must be delivered to the bat with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular at the side of the body, and the hand in swinging forward must not pass below the hip.

A FOUL DELIVERY.

SEC. 3.—Should the pitcher deliver the ball by an overhand throw, a foul ball shall be declared. Any outward swing of the arm—as that of round-arm bowling in cricket—or any other swing save that of the perpendicular movement referred to in section 2 of the rule, shall be considered an overhand throw.

FAIR BALLS.

SEC. 4.—Every ball fairly delivered and sent in to the bat over the home base, and at the height called for by the batsman, shall be considered a "fair ball."

UNFAIR BALLS.

SEC. 5.—All balls delivered to the bat which are sent in over the striker's head, or on the ground in front of the home base, or on the side opposite to that which the batsman strikes from, or which hit the striker while he is standing in his proper position, or which are sent in within a foot of his person, shall be considered unfair balls.

CALLED BALLS.

SEC. 6.—Should the player who delivers the ball to the bat fail to deliver to the striker fair balls, the umpire must call the ball on each third unfair ball delivered, and also all balls hitting the striker while within the lines of his position must be called. When three balls have been called, the striker shall take his first base without being put out; but no base runner shall be

a base on third called balls unless he is obliged to vacate the base he occupies. No ball shall be called until the ball has passed the home base.

BALKING.

SEC. 7.—Should the pitcher make any motion to deliver the ball to the bat and fail so to deliver it—except the ball be accidentally dropped—the umpire shall call a balk, and players occupying bases shall then take one base without being put out.

FOUL BALKS.

SEC. 8.—When a foul balk is called, the umpire shall warn the pitcher of the penalty incurred for such unfair delivery; and should such delivery be continued until three foul balks have been called in one inning, the umpire shall declare the game forfeited by a score of nine runs to none.

HITTING AT CALLED BALLS.

SEC. 9.—Should the batsman strike at a ball on which a "ball" shall have been called, such call shall be considered void, and the ball be regarded as fairly delivered.

DEAD BALLS.

SEC. 10.—All balls delivered to the bat which shall either touch the striker's bat, without being struck at, or which shall hit the person of the umpire—except passed balls—shall be considered as dead balls, and no players shall be put out, base be ran, or run be scored on any such ball.

RULE FIFTH.—THE BATTING DEPARTMENT.

THE BATSMAN'S POSITION.

SECTION 1.—The batsman's or striker's position shall be within a space of ground—located on either side of the home base—six feet long by three feet wide, extending two feet in front and four feet behind the line of the home base, and with its nearest line distant one foot from the home base.

A FAIR STRIKE.

SEC. 2.—The batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, must stand within the lines of his position.

A FOUL STRIKE.

SEC. 3.—Should the batsman, when in the act of striking at the ball, step outside the lines of his position, the umpire must call "foul strike," and two such foul strikes shall put the batsman out. If a ball on which such strike is called be hit and caught, either fair or foul, the striker shall be declared out. No base shall be run on such a strike; but any player running bases shall be allowed to return to the base he has left without being put out.

THE ORDER OF STRIKING.

SEC. 4.—The batsmen must take their positions in the order in which they are named on the score book; and if on the third man is out in any inning, the first striker in the succeeding inning shall be that batsman whose name follows that of the third man out in the previous inning.

FAILING TO TAKE POSITION.

SEC. 5.—Any batsman failing to take his position at the bat in his order of striking—unless by reason of illness or injury, or by consent of the captains of the contesting sides—shall be declared out, unless the error be discovered before a fair ball has been struck, or a striker put out.

REFUSING TO STRIKE.

SEC. 6.—Any batsman refusing to take his position at the bat within three minutes after the umpire has called for the striker shall be declared out.

FAILING TO STRIKE AT FAIR BALLS.

SEC. 7.—Should a batsman fail to strike at a ball sent in by the pitcher over the home base, and within the specified reach of the bat, the umpire shall call "one strike;" and when two such strikes have been called, the umpire, on the delivery of the next fair ball, shall warn the striker that he will call the third strike on the next fair ball delivered, at which time the batsman must run to first base, as in the case of hitting a fair ball.

THE FOUL BALL LINES.

SEC. 8.—The foul ball lines shall be unlimited in length, and shall run from the front corner of the home base through the center of the first and the third base to the foul ball posts, which shall be located at the boundary of the field, and within the range of home and first base, and home and third base. Said lines shall be marked from base to base with chalk, or some other white substance, so as to be plainly seen by the umpire.

A FAIR-HIT BALL.

SEC. 9.—If the ball, from a fair stroke of the bat, first touches the ground, the person of a player or any other object, either in front of, or on, the foul ball lines, it shall be considered fair.

A FOUL-HIT BALL.

SEC. 10.—If the ball from a fair stroke of the bat first touches the ground, the person of a player, or any other object, beyond the foul ball lines, it shall be declared foul; and the ball so hit shall be called foul by the umpire even before touching the ground, if it be seen falling foul.

SPECIFYING BALLS.

SEC. 11.—The batsman shall be privileged to require the

ball to be delivered by the pitcher "high" or "low," in which case the umpire shall notify the pitcher to deliver the ball at the height called for. A "high ball" shall be one sent in by the pitcher above the waist of the batsman, but not higher than his shoulder; and a "low ball" shall be one sent in below the batsman's waist, but not lower than within one foot of the ground and over the home base. But should neither a "high" or "low" ball be called for, every ball delivered over the home base, within the range of shoulder high and one foot from the ground, shall be regarded as a fairly delivered ball.

HOW BATSMEN ARE PUT OUT.

Sec. 12. The batsman shall be declared out by the umpire as follows:

ON THE FLY.

If a fair ball be caught before touching the ground, no matter how held by the fielder catching it, or whether the ball first touches the person of another fielder or not, provided it be not caught by the players hat or cap.

ON FOUL BALL.

If a foul ball be similarly held, or if it be so held after touching the ground but once.

AT FIRST BASE.

If a fair ball be held by a fielder while touching the first base with any part of his person before the base runner after hitting a fair ball touches said base.

ON THREE STRIKES.

If the batsman, after striking three times at the ball and failing to hit it, and, running to first base, fails to touch that base before the ball is legally held there.

If, after the batsman has similarly failed to hit the ball, it be caught either before touching the ground, or after touching the ground but once.

BALKING THE CATCHER.

If the batsman willfully strikes at the ball to hinder the ball from being caught.

ON A FOUL STRIKE.

If the batsman hit the ball on a called "foul strike," and it be caught either fair or foul; or if he make two called "foul strikes," as defined in Rule V., Section 3.

WHEN BATSMEN BECOME BASE RUNNERS.

Sec. 13.—When the batsman has fairly struck a fair ball, or has been put out, he shall vacate his position, and shall then be considered a base-runner until he is put out or ceases his run.

RULE SIXTH.—RUNNING THE BASES.**TOUCHING THE BASES.**

SECTION 1.—Players running bases must touch each base in regular order, viz.: first, second, third, and home base; and when obliged to return to bases they have occupied, they must re-touch them in the reverse order. No base shall be considered as having been occupied or held until it has been touched.

FORCED OFF A BASE.

SEC. 2—No player running the bases shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies, unless by any act the batsman becomes a base-runner. Should the first base be occupied by a base-runner when a fair ball is struck, or the batsman be forced to run, the moment such ball is struck, or the batsman be forced to run, the base-runner shall cease to be entitled to hold said base until the player running to first base shall be put out. The same rule shall also apply in the case of the occupancy of the other bases under similar circumstances. But no base-runner shall be forced to vacate the base he occupies, if the base runner succeeding him is not thus obliged to vacate his base.

HOW PUT OUT WHEN FORCED.

SEC. 3—Players forced to vacate their bases may be put out by any fielder in the same manner as when running to first base.

OVERRUNNING FIRST BASE.

SEC. 4.—The player running to first base shall be privileged to overrun said base without his being put out for being off the base after first touching it—provided that in so overrunning the base he make no attempt to run to second base; but if, in so overrunning first base he also attempts to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out. After overrunning such base, the base-runner must at once return and re-touch said base, and after re-touching he can be put out as at any other base.

RUNNING OUT OF THE LINE OF BASES.

SEC. 5—Any player running a base who shall run beyond three feet from the line from base to base, in order to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, shall be declared out by the umpire with or without appeal: but unless he so run to avoid the ball, he shall not be decided out.

WHEN A RUN IS SCORED.

SEC. 6.—One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having regularly touched all the bases, shall touch the home base before being put out. But no score run shall be scored unless the home base be so touched before three players are put out. If the third player is put out before touching first base the run shall not be scored.

TAKING BASES ON BALKS.

SEC. 7.—When a "balk" is called by the umpire, every player running the bases shall take one base without being put out.

TAKING BASES ON CALLED BALLS.

SEC. 8.—When three balls have been called by the umpire, the batsman shall take one base without being put out; and should any base-runner thereby be forced to vacate his base, he also shall take one base; and each base-runner thus given a base shall be at liberty to run to other bases besides the base given, but only at the risk of being put out in so running.

HOLDING A BASE.

SEC. 9.—A player running the bases shall be considered as holding a base—viz: entitled to occupy it—until he shall have regularly touched the next base in order.

RUNNING BASES ON FAIR-FLY BALLS.

SEC. 10.—No base shall be run, or run scored, when a fair *or* foul ball has been caught, or momentarily held before touching the ground, unless the base held when the ball was hit is re-touched by the base-runner after the ball has been so caught or held by the fielder. But after the ball has been so caught or held, the base-runner shall be privileged to attempt to make a base or score a run. He shall not, however, be entitled to any base touched after the ball has been hit and before the catch is made.

RUNNING ON FOUL BALLS.

SEC. 11.—No run or base can be made upon a foul ball except as provided in Section 10 of this rule. Such a ball shall be considered dead, and not in play, until it shall first have been settled in the hands of the pitcher, in any part of the field he may happen to be.

PUT OUT IN RETURNING TO BASES.

SEC. 12.—Any player running bases on fair balls caught before touching the ground, shall be obliged to return to the base he occupied when the ball was struck, and re-touch such base before attempting to make another base, or score a run; and said player shall be liable to be put out in so returning, as in the case of running to first base when a fair ball is hit and not caught flying.

OBSTRUCTING BASE-RUNNERS.

SEC. 13.—If the player running the bases is prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, he shall be entitled to that base, and shall not be put out. Any obstruction that could readily have been avoided shall be considered as intentional.

SUBSTITUTES IN RUNNING BASES.

SEC. 14.—No player shall be allowed a substitute in running the bases, except for illness or injury, unless by special consent of the captain of the opposing nine; and in such case, the latter shall select the player to run as substitute. The substitute in question shall take his position so as to cross the batsman's position, and in front of the home base, and he shall not start to run until the ball is struck at or hit. The substitute shall be the player running the bases.

HOW BASE-RUNNERS ARE PUT OUT.

SEC. 15.—Any player running the bases shall be declared out if at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by a fielder with the ball in hand, without some part of his person is touching a base; and should the said fielder, while in the act of touching the base-runner, have the ball knocked out of his hand, the player so touched shall be declared out.

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO THE BASE-RUNNER.

If the ball be held by a fielder on the first base before the base runner, after hitting a fair ball, touches that base, he shall be declared out; but if the ball be held by a fielder while touching first base at the same time the base runner touches it, the latter shall not be declared out.

RETURNING TO A BASE.

Any base-runner failing to touch the base he runs for shall be declared out if the ball be held by a fielder, while touching said base, before the base-runner returns and touches it.

OBSTRUCTING A FIELDER.

Any base-runner who shall in any way interfere with or obstruct a fielder while attempting to catch a fair fly-ball, or a foul ball, shall be declared out by the umpire, with or without appeal. If he willfully obstruct a fielder from fielding a ball, he shall be similarly declared out; and if he intentionally kick or let the ball strike him, he shall be declared out.

RULE SEVENTH—THE UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES.**SELECTING AN UMPIRE.**

SECTION 1. The umpire shall be chosen by the captains or officers of the two contesting clubs, and he shall determine all disputes and differences between the contesting players which may occur during the game.

THE UMPIRE THE SOLE JUDGE.

SEC. 2.—The umpire in a match shall be the sole judge of fair and unfair play, and there shall be no appeal from his decisions except through the Judiciary Committee of the National Association of Amateur Base-Ball Players, which committee shall render a decision on such appeal, as may, in their judgment, be proper on the facts presented to them.

CHANGING AN UMPIRE.

Sec. 3.—The umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a match unless for reasons of illness or injury, or by the consent of the captains of the two contesting nines, or unless he shall have willfully violated the written rules of the game.

THE UMPIRE'S SPECIAL DUTY.

Sec. 4.—Before the commencement of a match, the umpire shall see that the rules governing the materials of the game, and also those applicable to the positions of batsman and pitcher, are strictly observed; and also that the fence in the rear of the catcher's position is distant not less than ninety feet from the home base, except it mark the boundary line of the field, in which case the umpire, for every ball passing the catcher and touching the fence, shall give each base-runner one base without his being put out.

SPECIAL GROUND RULES.

Before calling "play," the umpire shall ask the captain of the players on whose ground the match is played whether or not there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall take note of such rules and see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any regular rules of the game.

Should the umpire not be so notified of the existence of any special ground rules, then such rules shall not be enforced.

REVERSING DECISIONS.

Sec. 5.—No decision rendered by the umpire on any point of play in base-running shall be reversed upon the testimony of any of the players. But if it shall be shown by the two captains of the contesting clubs that the umpire has palpably misinterpreted the rules, or given an erroneous decision, he shall be privileged to reverse said decision.

DECISIONS ON CATCHES.

Sec. 6.—Should the umpire be unable to see whether a catch has been fairly made or not, he shall be privileged to appeal to the spectators, and to render his decision according to the fairest testimony at command.

INTERFERING WITH THE UMPIRE.

Sec. 7.—No person not connected in the game shall be permitted to enter the position within the lines of the field of contest, or in any way interrupt the umpire during the progress of the game; and no player shall be permitted to converse with the umpire during any part of the contest, except to make a legitimate appeal for his decision in giving a player out.

APPEALING TO THE UMPIRE.

Sec. 8.—The umpire shall render no decision in the game ex-

cept when appealed to by a player, unless expressly required to do so by the rules of the game, as in calling "balls," "fouls," etc.

INTERFERING WITH PLAYERS.

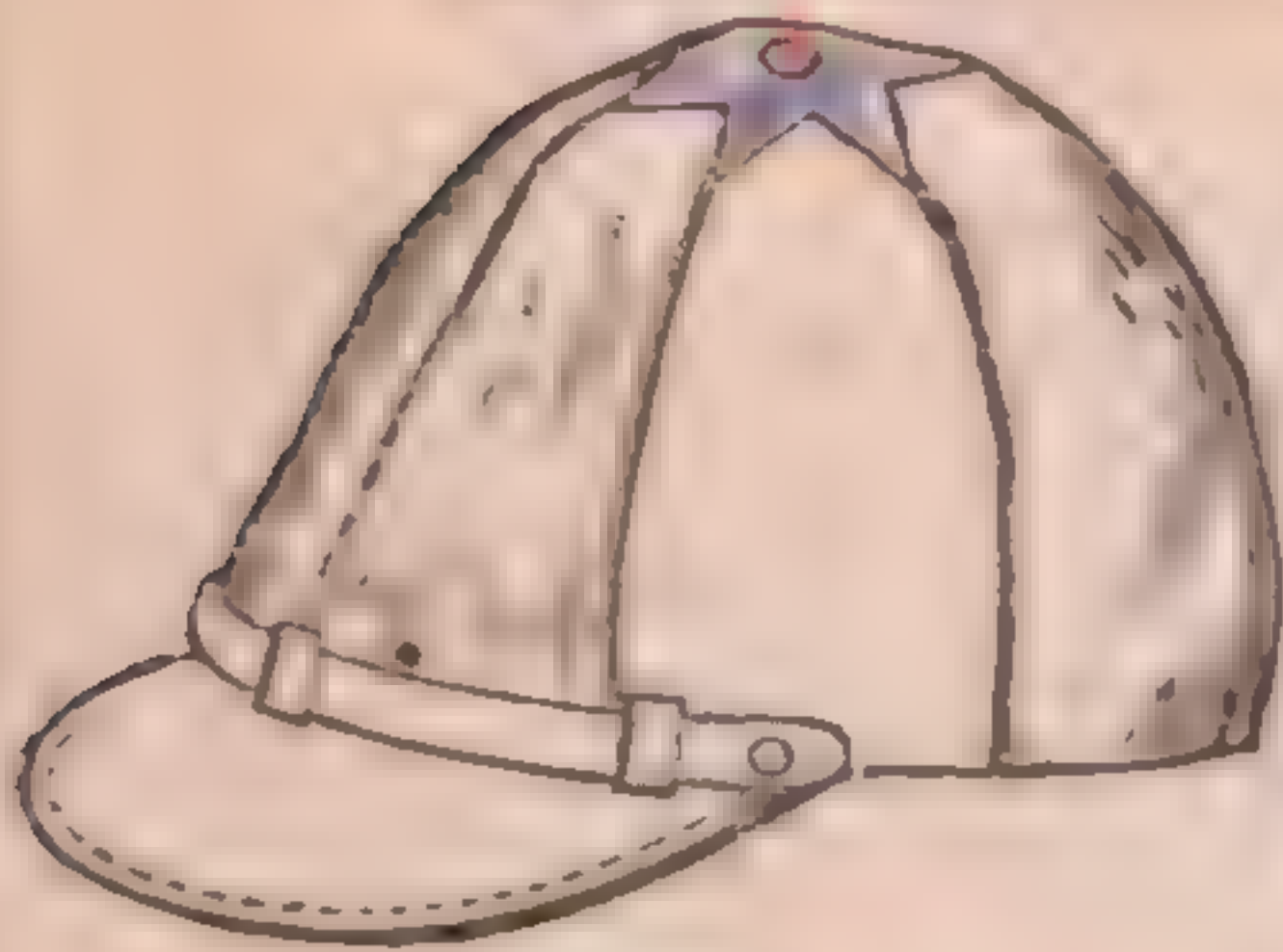
SEC. 9. The umpire shall not enter the infield while the ball is in play and he shall require the players on the batting side who are not at the bat, nor running the bases, to keep at a distance of not less than fifty feet from the line of home and first base and home and third base, or further off if he so decide. The captain and one assistant only to be permitted to approach the foul ball lines and not nearer than fifteen feet to direct players running the bases; and no player of that side, not engaged at the bat or in running the bases, shall be permitted to enter the infield, except in case of illness or injury. Either side persisting in infringing this rule shall suffer the penalty of a forfeiture of the game.

UNFAIR FIELDING AND "DEAD BALLS."

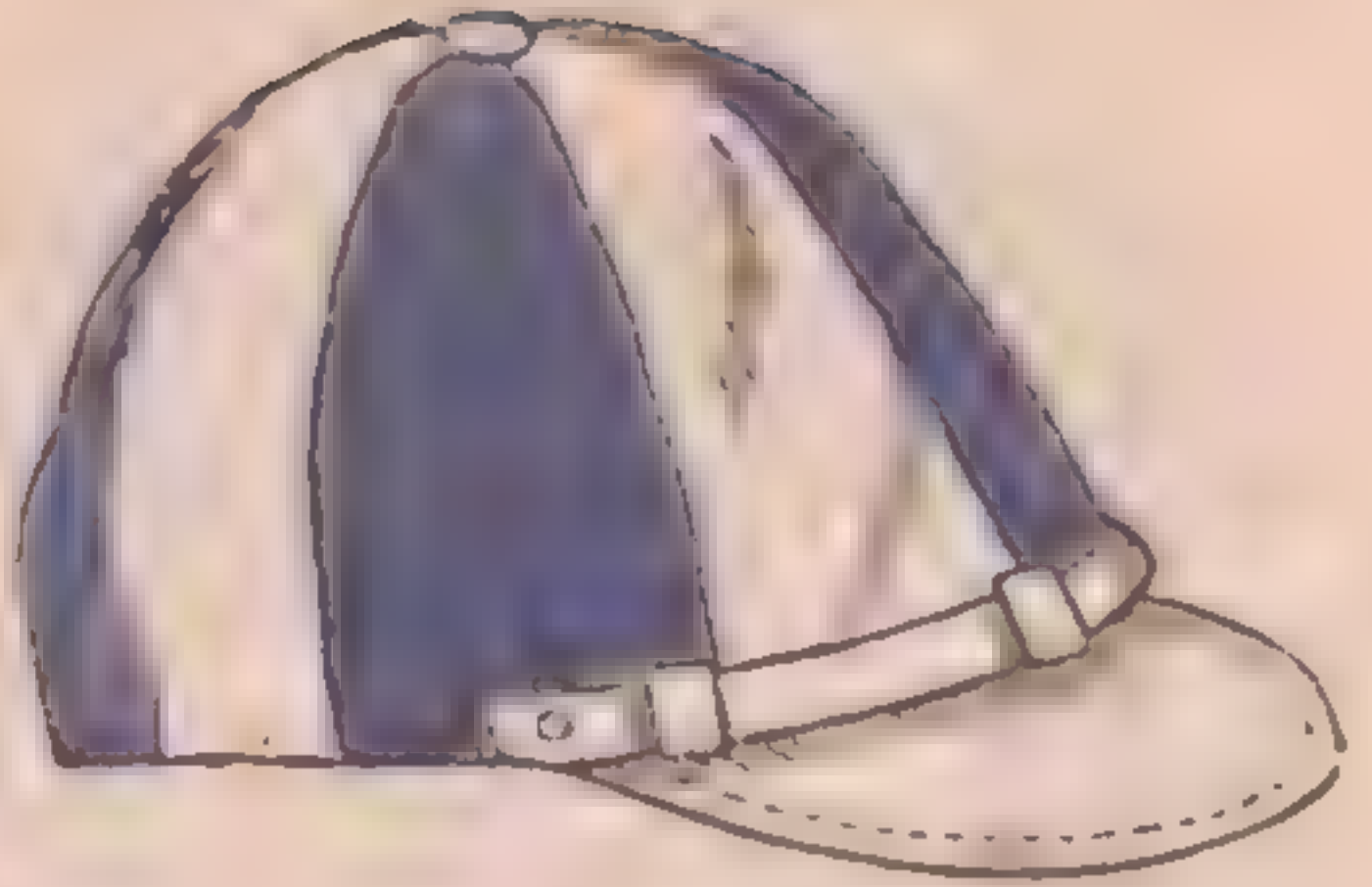
SEC. 10.—Should any fielder stop or catch the ball with his hat, cap, or any other part of his dress, the umpire shall call "dead ball," and such ball shall not be alive or in play again until the umpire shall call "ball in play." But any player running a base at the time said ball was so stopped or caught, shall be entitled to the base he is running for. Should the ball be willfully stopped by any outside person not engaged in the game, the umpire must call "dead ball," and the ball shall be regarded as dead until secured in the hands of the pitcher while standing within the limits of his position, and players running bases at the time shall be entitled to the bases they were running for.

FORFEITED GAMES.

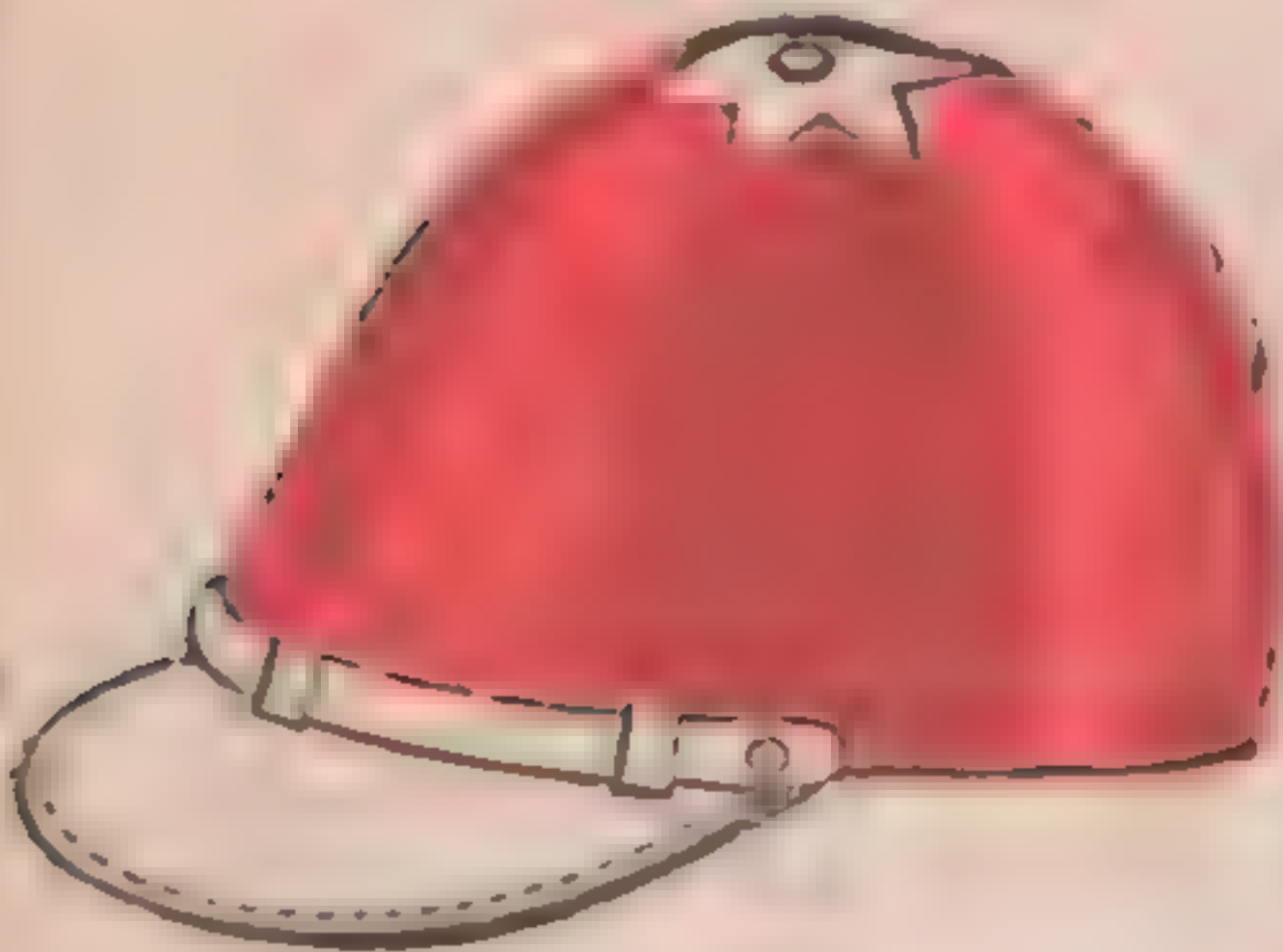
SEC. 11.—Any match-game in which the umpire shall declare any section of this code of rules to have been willfully violated shall at once be declared, by the umpire, to have been forfeited by the club so violating the rules; and all such games, as also all forfeited games, shall be declared by the umpire as finished by a score of nine runs to none.



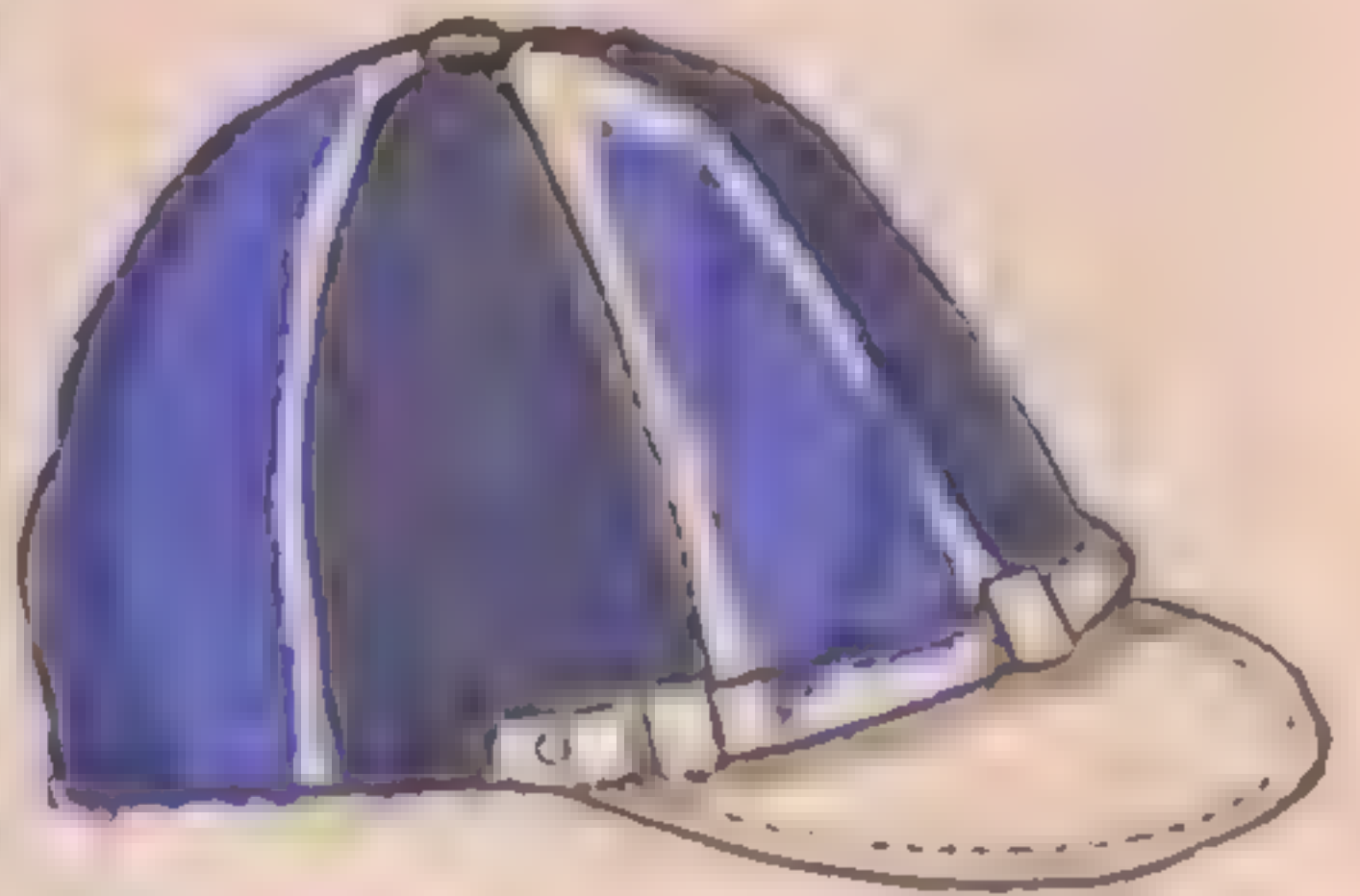
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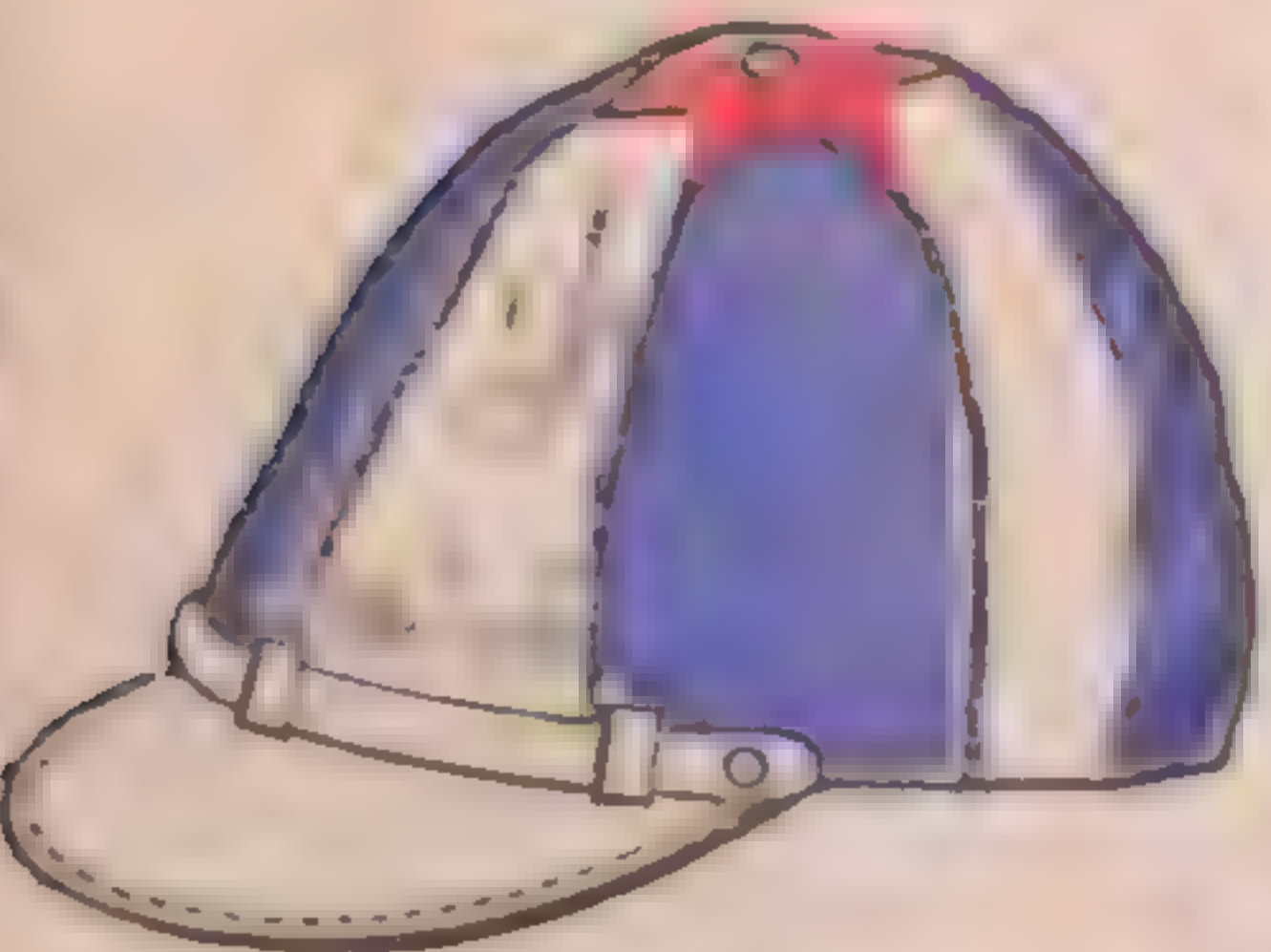
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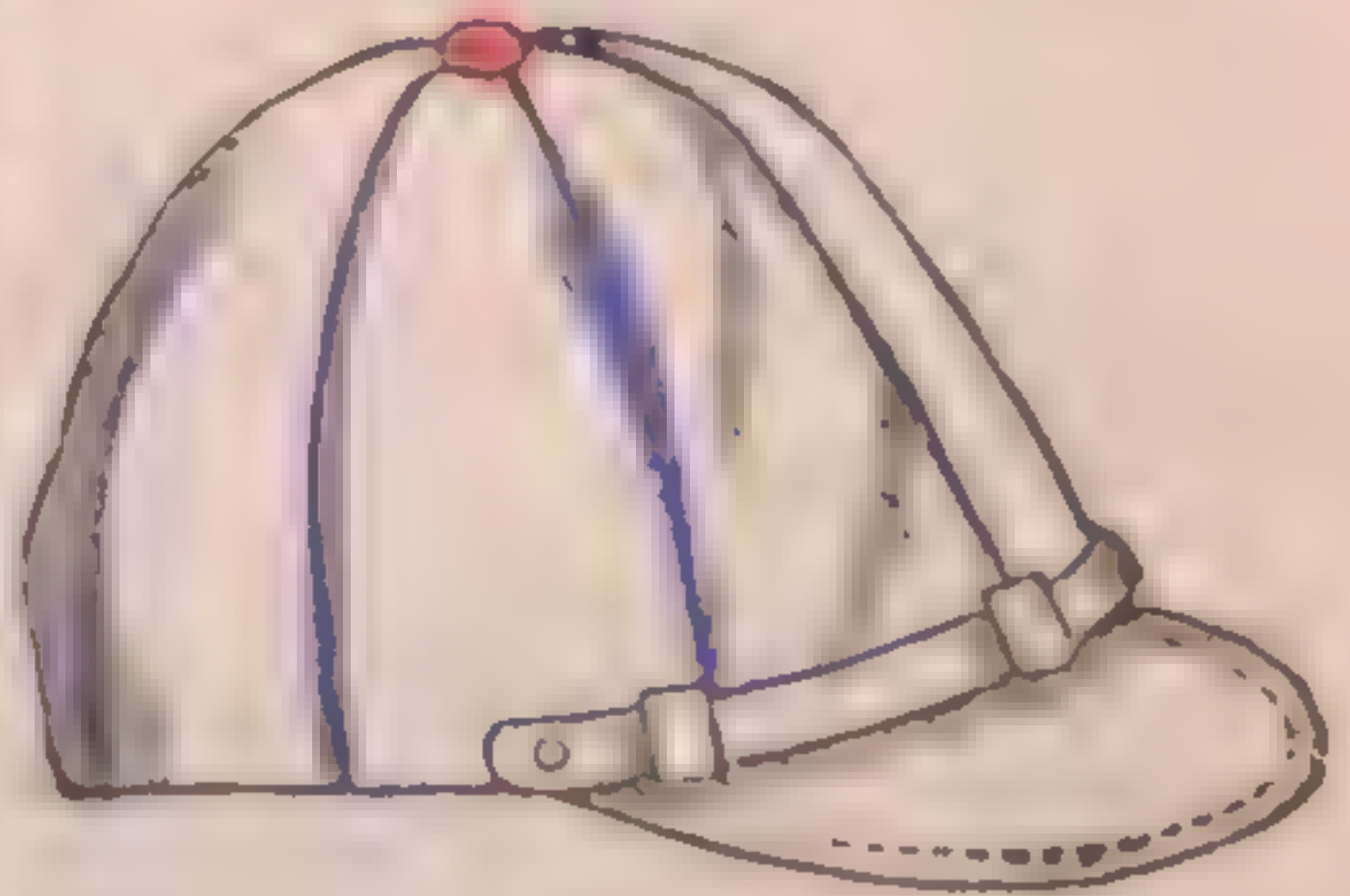
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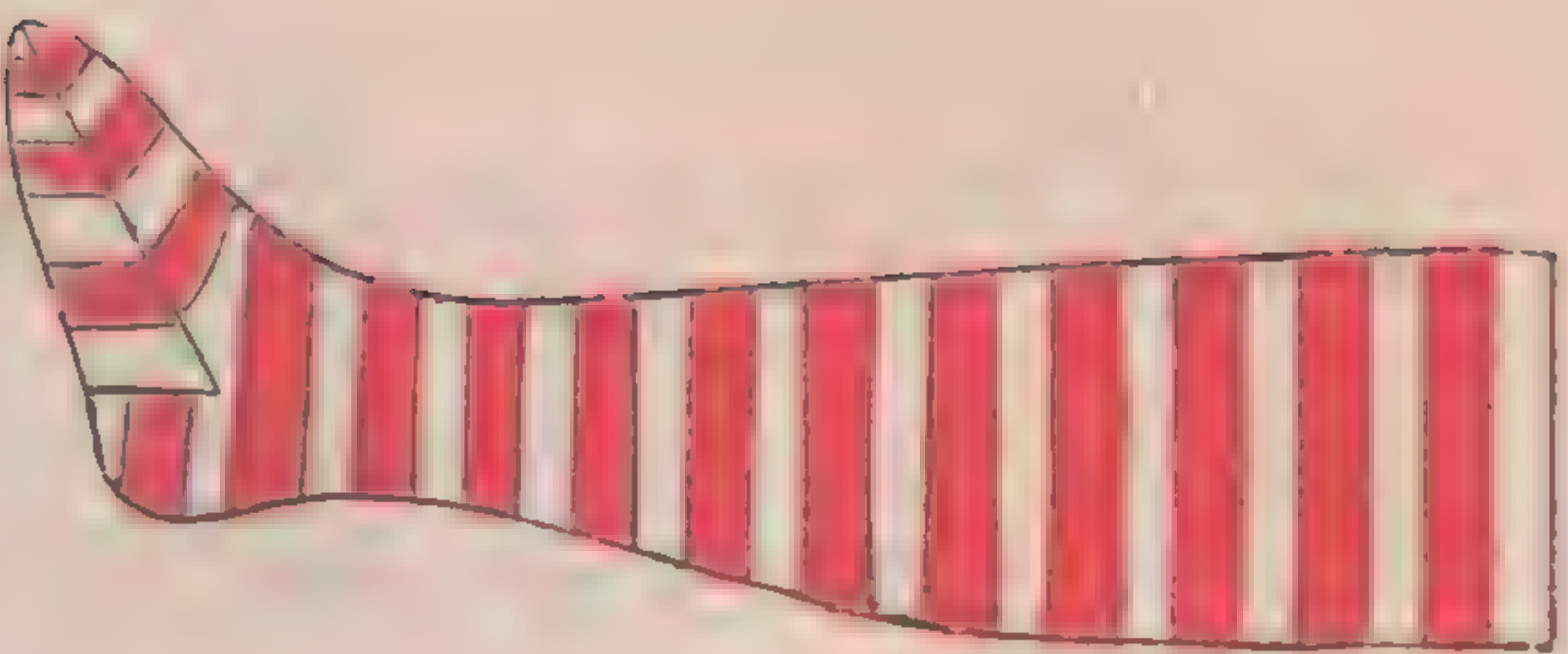


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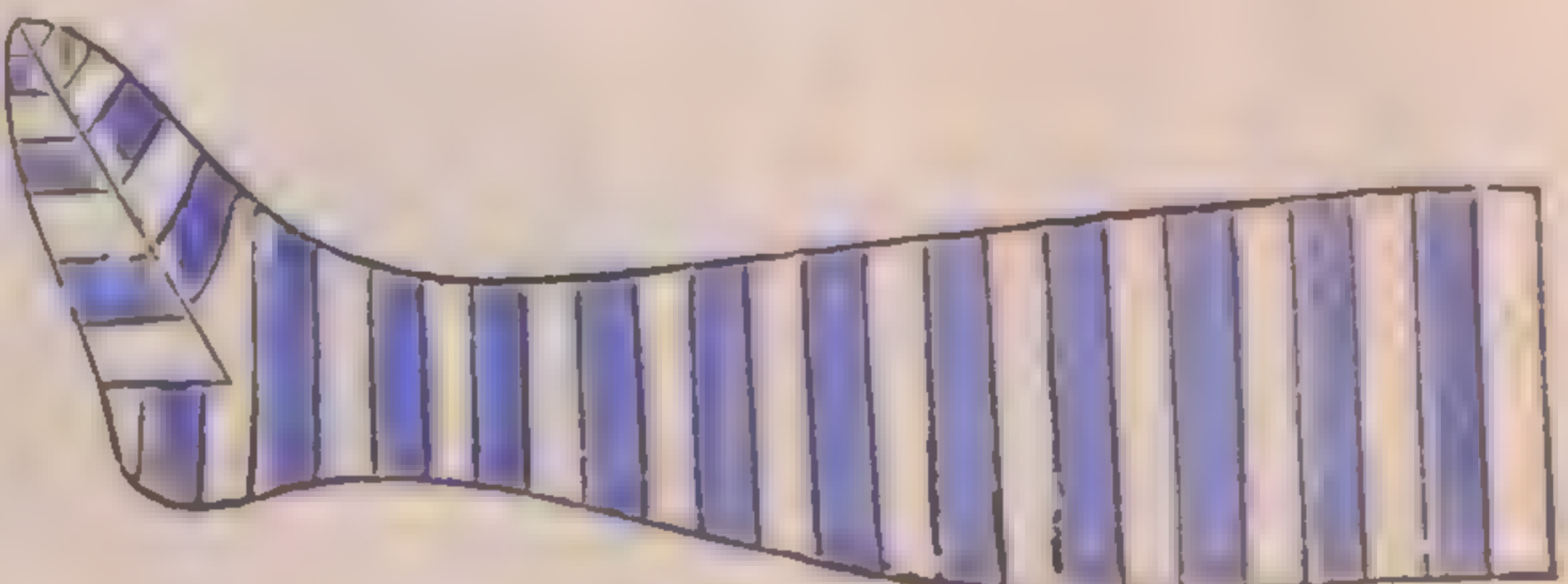
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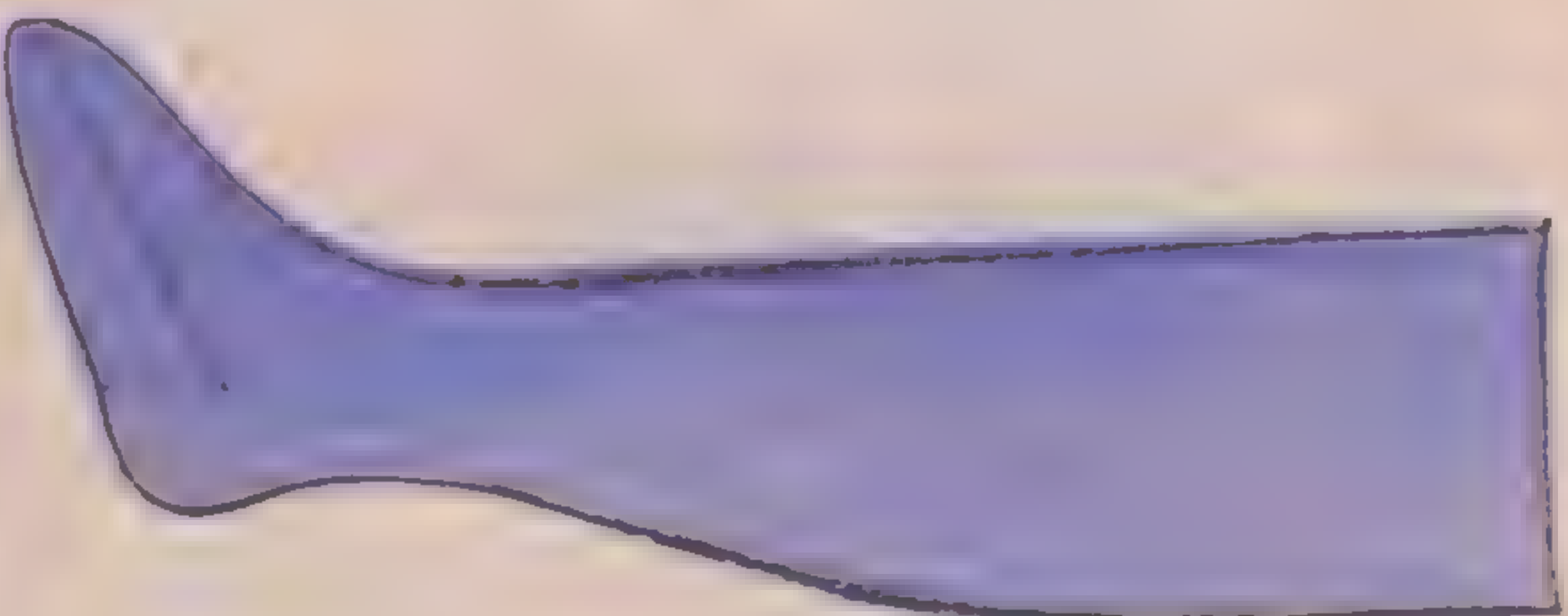
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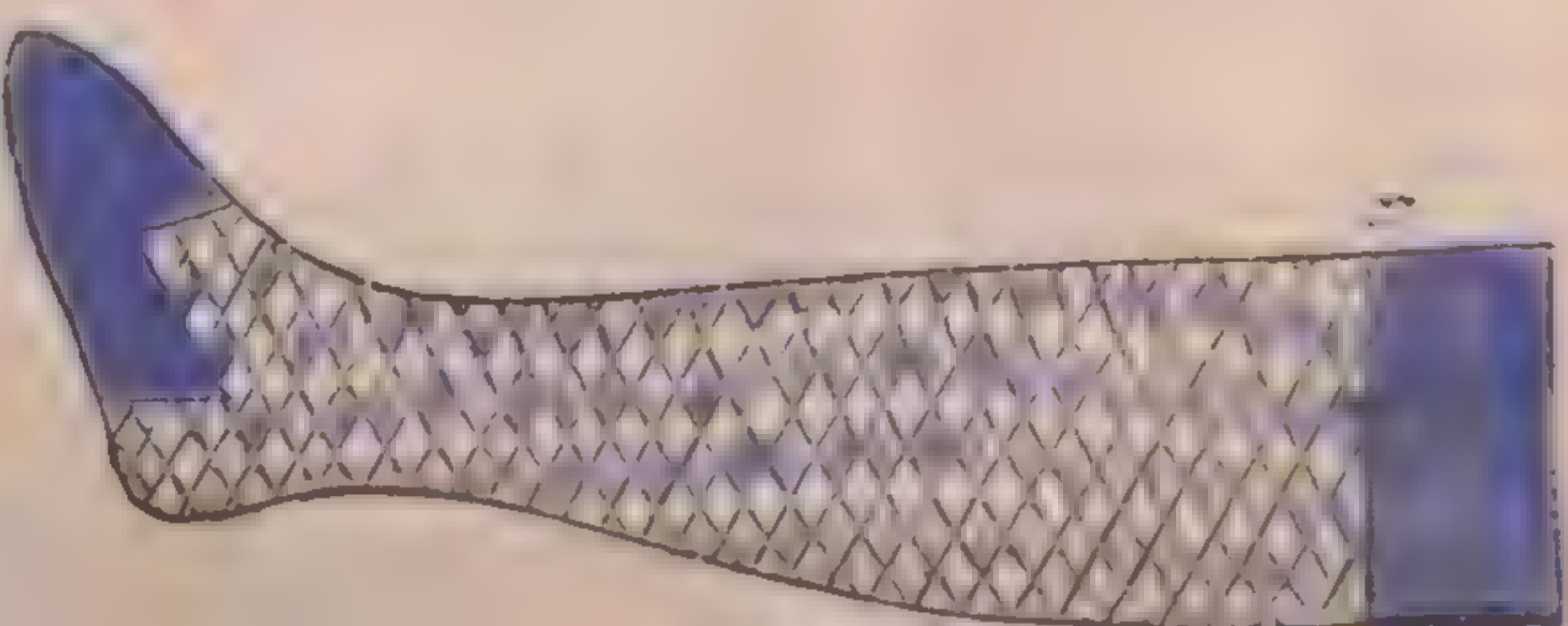
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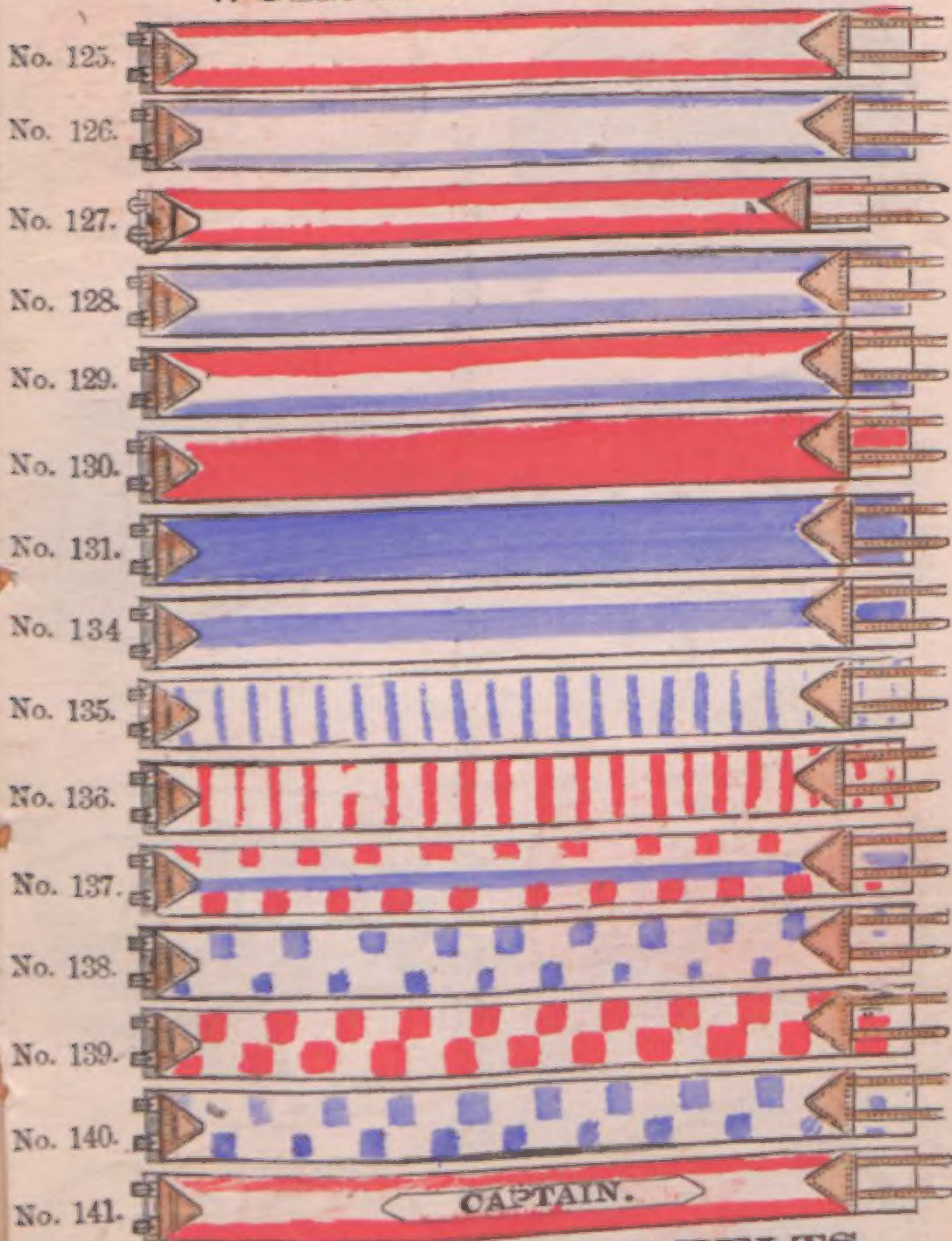
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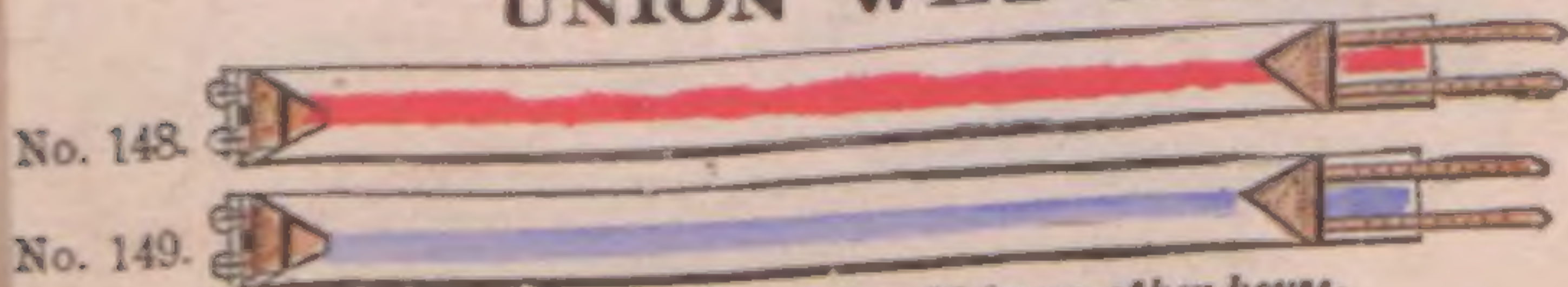
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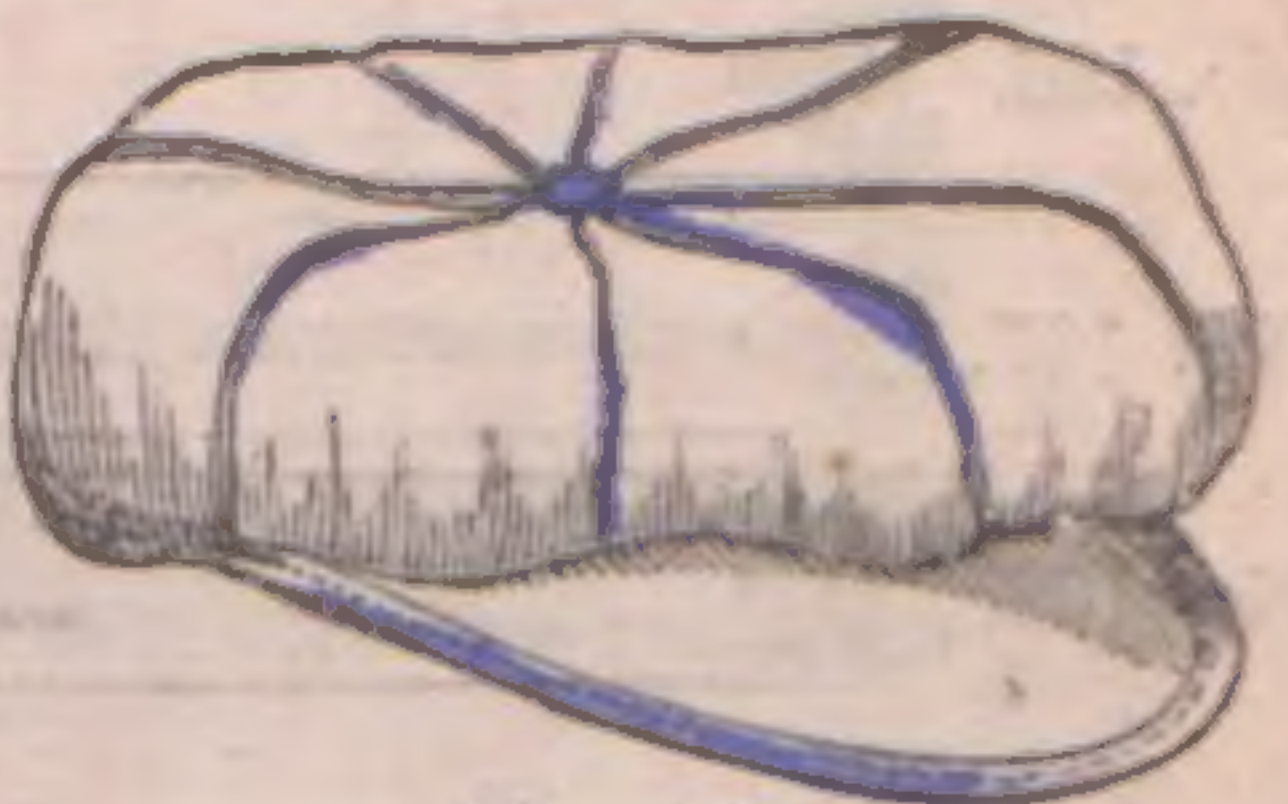
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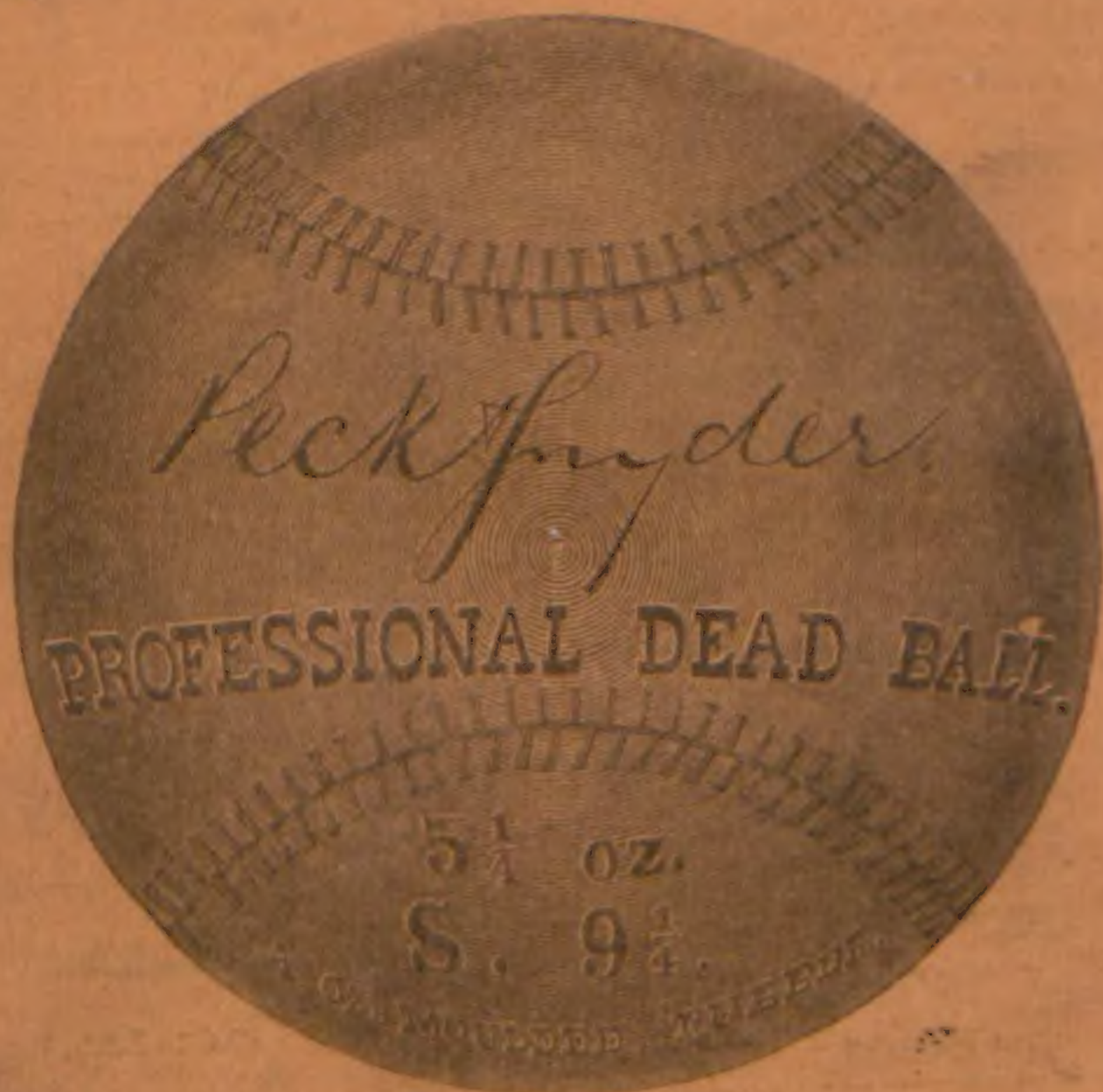
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